

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Algeria	125	Kyrgyzstan	Sh. 7
Argentina	20.8	Laos	6.225
Australia	3.50 D	Lebanon	30.0
Belgium	20.8	Luxembourg	20.0
Brazil	27.0	Macao	1.500
Canada	27.0	Malaysia	1.500
France	2.50 F	Nigeria	60.0
Germany	1.50 D	Portugal	3.000
Greece	20.0	Spain	40.0
India	18.0	Sweden	2.75 S
Iran	40.0	Switzerland	1.000
Italy	1.000	Turkey	1.000
Japan	1.000	U.S. (incl. Alaska & Hawaii)	20.0
Korea	1.000	Yugoslavia	20.0

## Moro 'Guilty,' Brigades Issue Death Sentence

By Henry Tanner

ROME, April 16 (NYT)—The kidnapers of former Premier Aldo Moro declared last night that they had completed the trial of their prisoner and had sentenced him to death.

The interrogation of the prisoner, Aldo Moro, has been completed, the communiqué of the Red Brigades terrorist organization said. "There are no doubts, Aldo Moro is guilty and therefore is condemned to death." The statement was distributed simultaneously in Turin, Milan, Genoa and Rome.

The threat was taken seriously by Italian officials. It was noted that the Red Brigades previously had carried out the threats they had made publicly.

The communiqué was the first death threat raised against Mr. Moro since he was abducted on a street in Rome a month ago. The five members of Mr. Moro's police escort were killed in that attack.

There was a chance that the message could be a bluff, informed sources said. The immediate impression here was that Mr. Moro had not given his captors the information they had sought and that this may have led to their threat to kill him.

**"No Glamorous Revelations"**

"There are no glamorous revelations to be made," the statement said. "But the duty of all revolutionaries is to organize the proletariat and to build the forces that will carry out in a definitive way the war against the bourgeoisie and its servants."

The interrogation of Aldo Moro has revealed the villainous complexity of the regime. It has established

### 1st Vote Backs Liberal Law

## Abortion Held Likely in Italy

ROME, April 16 (AP)—The Italian Senate, which killed an abortion bill 10 months ago, will debate another in several days and political observers predicted that the new measure, passed by the lower house of Parliament on Friday night, will be approved.

Despite strong opposition from the Vatican and the ruling Christian Democratic party, the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies voted 308 to 275 in favor of a bill that would give the Roman Catholic nation one of Western Europe's most liberal abortion laws.

Vatican Radio said today that the bill's effect would be "as grave as homicide," and appealed to the Senate to reject it. If the Senate rejects the bill, a national referendum is to be held on June 11.

The bill, approved Friday after a 33-hour debate, would permit a woman 18 or older to seek for



Several cars of the Venice-Rome express lie overturned after collision with northbound train.

### 120 Injured Near Bologna

## Trains Collide in Italy, 43 Die

BOLOGNA, April 16 (AP)—Rescue crews using torches cut through the wreckage of two passenger trains today, searching for more victims of a collision that claimed at least 43 lives.

The Venice-Rome express and another passenger train collided head-on yesterday along a section of track damaged by a landslide 19 miles south of this central Italian city, authorities said.

Rescuers worked through the night and pulled 41 bodies from the wreckage. They said that they were trying to reach two more bodies pinned beneath a shattered coach.

Officials said that more bodies may be in the wreckage.

They said that many of the victims had been dismembered and their limbs strewn across a slope down which four coaches of the Rome-bound train rolled after impact with the other train, which was bound from the southern city of Bari to the northern Adriatic port of Trieste.

One of the 120 persons who were injured, Walter Steel, 70, of Beverly Hills, Calif., said that his wife had been traveling with him on the Rome-bound train and that she was missing.

### Desai Ordering Probe Into CIA Spying Reports

NEW DELHI, April 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday he was ordering a detailed inquiry into reports that the CIA planted nuclear-powered espionage devices in the Himalayan Mountains.

About 50 protesters also appeared before the U.S. Embassy which was guarded by 200 armed riot policemen. The demonstrators disrupted peacefully after hearing a speech by a Communist member of Parliament.

C.K. Chaudhary called for protests throughout the country and asserted: "We are sure the young people of the United States who fought against the Nixon administration along with the people of Vietnam are with us."

Mr. Desai tried to calm fears that the monitoring devices might leak and pollute the headwaters of the sacred Ganges River with radioactive matter. "There was nothing alarming about it," he said. "So far I have not got the full facts of the case."

### New Israel Forces Chief

TEL AVIV, April 16 (AP)—Israel's new military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, took office today, replacing Mordechai Gur.

### 'Defection' From Church Is Cited

## Survey Says Catholic Family Size Declines

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—Married Catholic women will no longer have larger families than non-Catholics if current rates of reproduction persist, according to a survey of national fertility rates released yesterday.

### Italy Prosecutor Accuses Ponti, 3 Of Money Plot

ROME, April 16 (UPI)—A Rome prosecutor yesterday accused film star Sophia Loren, her husband, Carlo Ponti, actress Ava Gardner and actor Richard Harris of illegally exporting currency and art works worth \$10 million.

Prosecutor Paolo Dell'Anno issued an arrest warrant for Mr. Ponti, a film producer, on April 11 and said that about 30 persons, including Miss Loren, were involved in the plot.

Miss Loren, 43, is accused of illegally exporting art works worth \$2.5 million and failing to inform Italian officials of her financial holdings abroad. Miss Gardner and Mr. Harris are accused of receiving several thousand dollars worth of credits outside Italy for work they performed on Ponti films.

Others accused in the export scheme are Italian bank officials and employees or colleagues of Ponti and Miss Loren, who are thinking of leaving Italy, which he said was a land "where we have gone beyond communism without even noticing it."

### Soviet Dissident Gets Jail Term

MOSCOW, April 16 (AP)—A Lithuanian court has sentenced a man who helped distribute money to the families of Soviet dissidents to 10 years in a work camp, sources said here yesterday.

Balys Gajauskas, who is in his early 30s, was convicted on Friday of anti-Soviet activities in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital. He was arrested in April of last year for helping Moscow dissident Alexander Ginzburg distribute the \$1.7-million fund, established by exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn to help imprisoned dissidents and their families.

The decline in fertility among Catholic women, which began in the early 1950s and continued through 1975, when the survey was made, reflects the consequences of a "massive defection from traditional church teachings on birth control" and the assimilation of Catholics into the mainstream of American life, according to Dr. Charles Westoff, who reported the findings.

Dr. Westoff, director of the Office of Population Research at Princeton University, presented the results on fertility rates among married white women to the annual meeting of the Population Association of America. The analysis was based on information gathered through the 1955 Growth of American Family Study and the more recent series of National Fertility Studies, the latest of which was done in 1975.

Also by 1975, 90 per cent of the nation's Catholic women who were married less than five years were using contraception methods not approved by the church. In 1955, 80 per cent conformed to prohibition of any contraceptive method other than the rhythm method. The Catholic women who married from 1951 to 1955 had an average of four children each, giving them the highest fertility rate of any group in the years studied.

"The rejection of the church's prohibition of the use of artificial birth control has been shared by practicing as well as nominal Catholics," Dr. Westoff said. Accordingly, he added, the decline in fertility among Catholic women to the rates of non-Catholics has occurred regardless of adherence to other church norms.

Dr. Westoff also said that the advent of oral contraceptives undoubtedly facilitated the sharp decline in Catholic fertility that began "in earnest" around 1963 to 1964. For several years, there was a belief that the church would accept the pill as a method of regulating ovulation, and by 1968, when a papal encyclical reaffirmed the church's

### Two Europeans Freed in Chad

BERN, April 16 (AP)—A Swiss and a Frenchman abducted Jan. 18 by Chad rebels of the Frontline movement have been released and are expected to return home this weekend, Foreign Office officials said yesterday.

A Foreign Office statement said that Andre Kuehmerling of Geneva and Christian Masse, a Frenchman, were turned over to diplomats of their countries near Lake Chad.

The rebels had asserted that the European tourists had been on an espionage mission.

### On Key Elements

## Guerrillas Disagree On Rhodesia Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman

DAR ES SALAAM, April 16 (NYT)—The United States and Britain concluded a two-day meeting with Rhodesian guerrilla leaders early today in agreement on some aspects of a Rhodesian peace plan but in "fundamental" disagreement on key elements.

At the end of the grueling session, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Joshua Nkomo, one of the Patriotic Front leaders, sought to emphasize the positive results of the meeting—including agreement by the Patriotic Front to an all-party conference on Rhodesia—but it was clear that the British-U.S. effort to promote a negotiated accord on Rhodesia had not made any breakthrough here.

Speaking to reporters at 1 a.m., Mr. Vance said, "I think progress was made," but he added that there were "fundamental differences."

At the same briefing, Mr. Nkomo, frustrated between playing down the differences and warning that the guerrilla war would continue "to beat sense" into the Rhodesian government, whose new internal structure he refused to acknowledge.

Mr. Nkomo said that the Patriotic Front had agreed to "the acceptable elements" of the British-U.S. plan for Rhodesia and had made its own proposals on the points.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen flew to Pretoria for discussions with South African leaders. Then they will go to Salisbury for talks with Prime Minister Ian Smith and the black members of the Executive Council that is supposed to prepare the way for majority rule by the end of the year.

The U.S. and Britain want an all-parties conference to meet to thrash out differences between the Salisbury group and the Patriotic Front, using the British-U.S. plan as a possible basis.

The Salisbury group already has rejected the idea of such a meeting, claiming that it had nothing to say to "terrorists." Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen had hoped to be able to assure Mr. Smith and his black associates that the Patriotic Front had agreed to the British-U.S. plan, which is designed to provide the means to ensure a cease-fire in the growing civil war, the political and military machinery to govern in a transition period leading up to free elections, and an end to Rhodesia's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### On West Bank

## Israel Changes Policy Position

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, April 16 (WP)—The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has adopted a new policy toward the West Bank, indicating clearly that it recognizes a UN Security Council resolution calling for Israeli withdrawal from territories captured from Jordan in the 1967 war, senior Foreign Ministry officials confirmed yesterday.

They said that new instructions would be sent this weekend to Israeli diplomatic missions to explain the new policy on UN Resolution 242. The resolution calls for, among other things, Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories.

Mr. Begin has refused to consider application of the resolution to the West Bank, maintaining that it is historically part of Israel.

The new government position was first advanced by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in a television interview Friday night. "Obviously

the resolution asks us to withdraw from territories we captured from all the neighbors, including Jordan," Mr. Dayan said.

Mr. Begin earlier had insisted that the resolution did not apply to the West Bank, which Israel seized from Jordan in 1967, on grounds that Jordan did not have a legal claim to the area.

A senior Foreign Ministry official explained yesterday that "in our new position we will emphasize that we recognize the obligation to withdraw from territories occupied on all fronts in the 1967 war. Since the only territory we captured from Jordan is the West Bank, such a position on our part clearly indicates that we do not exclude the West Bank from the territories over which we will negotiate withdrawal in a peace settlement."

Israeli officials expressed the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

### To Avoid Rift With Europe

## U.S. Rushed Approval of Uranium Exports

By Thomas O'Toole  
and Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP)—The U.S. government quickly approved the export of 1,000 pounds of enriched uranium to three European nations only 24 hours before a congressionally imposed ban on nuclear fuel exports to Common Market countries went into effect.

In an apparent effort to avoid an immediate new confrontation with Western Europe over nuclear policies, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission sped through 10 export licenses for shipments to France, West Germany and Denmark on April 7, a day before the recently enacted Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 required that such shipments be halted.

The Common Market countries are pushing ahead with a plutonium-based breeder reactor nuclear energy program of the sort that the Carter administration has sought to delay in the United States. The Europeans depend on the United States for more than 70 per cent of their enriched uranium shipments. These shipments are not available elsewhere, and a cutoff would be a major blow to European energy development.

Pending for Year

Many of the licenses had been pending for a year. Administration spokesmen asserted that President Carter personally approved nine of them months before the recent flurry of activity, although the spokesmen could not immediately provide the dates of the presidential approvals.

Mr. Carter's ambitious efforts to curb nuclear proliferation have created serious strains with West European allies during the last year. But his administration now appears to be seeking a way out of the impasse created by strict limitations on the nuclear programs of other nations and by hostile West European reaction to the congressional demands.

The possibility of confrontation still exists, although it has been lessened by the NRC's last-minute actions. All shipments of U.S.-enriched fuel to Common Market countries are now frozen. At least 22 export applications further back in the pipeline did not meet the April 8 cutoff, according to U.S. and European sources, and they now languish in a legal limbo that the administration and the European Commission, the Common Market's executive arm, are seeking to resolve.

These applications for export licenses involve the shipment of at least 1,000 pounds of enriched uranium to Italy, West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Great Britain.

Renegotiation Required

The Non-Proliferation Act, called the Glenn-Percy Bill after the senators who sponsored it, because it was five weeks ago. It required the Common Market's nine member countries to renegotiate the existing European-U.S. nuclear

fuel supply agreement and, in effect, to accept a U.S. veto right over the reprocessing of spent fuel.

Reprocessing techniques that separate plutonium from used fuel can be used to manufacture atomic weapons.

Led by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, the Common Market heads of state pointedly let the U.S.-imposed deadline slip by without responding to Washington. Meeting in Copenhagen on April 8, the heads of state declined to mention the issue in their communiqué.

Two days before the summit, the European Commission's top energy expert, Guido Brunner, publicly called on the leaders to "limit the damage" to U.S.-European relations by expressing "a readiness to talk to the Americans" on renegotiating the fuel supply agreement.

This appeal paralleled private suggestions from the State Department that any European response expressing a willingness to talk could enable Washington to continue shipments, according to informed sources.

### Leaders Irritated

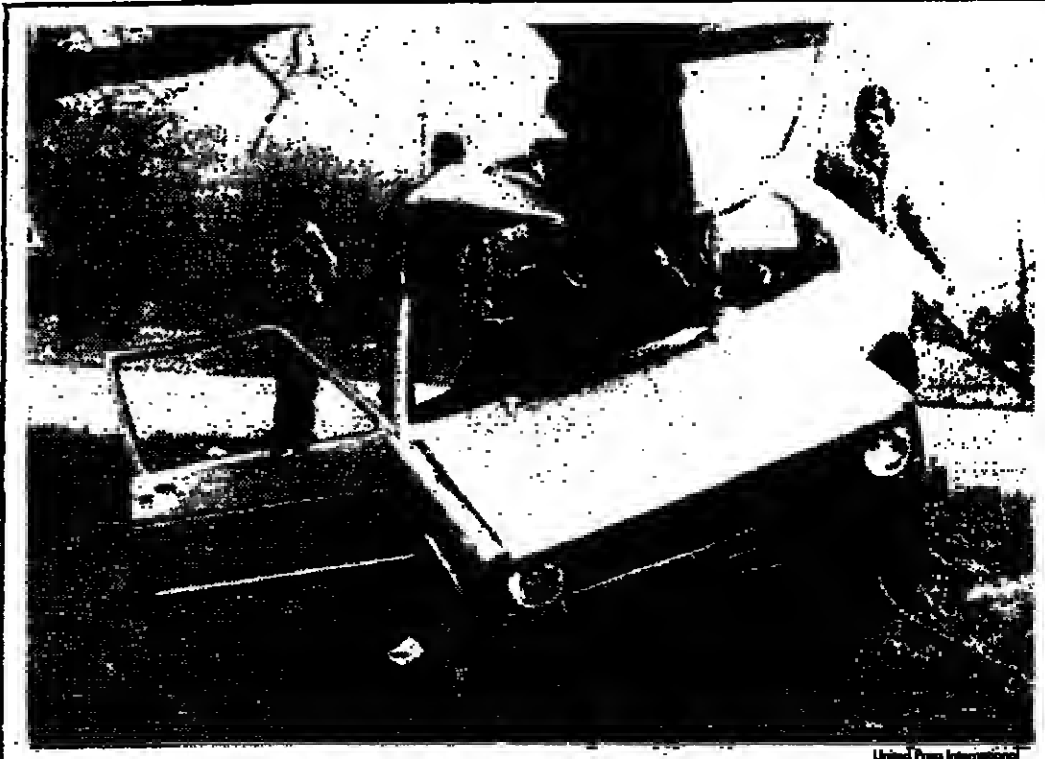
But the Europeans refused to budge. Even Mr. Brunner's unsuccessful call for a compromise underscored the deep irritation that European leaders feel over the Non-Proliferation Act. Mr. Brunner said that "waving an emblem" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Moscow Rejects A Neutron Deal

MOSCOW, April 16 (AP)—The Soviet Union repeated yesterday that the United States and its NATO allies, particularly West Germany, would not be able to use President Carter's decision to defer production of neutron weapons as a bargaining chip in negotiations on force reductions in Europe.

Tass said that the neutron issue was not related to this subject and efforts by West German circles to link it were illogical.

Commentator Yuri Kornilov wrote, "The point is to strive not for some sort of concession from one side to the other but for mutual efforts aimed at ending the arms race. The Soviet Union seeks agreement on the mutual renunciation of nuclear weapons to outlaw this brutal means of mass annihilation."



DRIVER SURVIVES—The 19-year-old driver of this car survived after he lost control of the automobile near Murten, Switzerland, and crashed into a tree. The impact twisted the vehicle.



## Arafat Talks Later

Waldheim, Sarkis to Meet  
On UN Role in Lebanon

BEIRUT, April 16 (AP)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is to arrive here tomorrow morning to discuss the role of the UN force in southern Lebanon with President Elias Sarkis.

A UN spokesman said today that Mr. Waldheim will hold similar talks with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Waldheim, he said, is to go to Jerusalem tomorrow afternoon for talks with Israeli leaders.

Lebanese sources said that Mr. Sarkis will ask Mr. Waldheim to urge Israel to accelerate troop withdrawals from southern Lebanon. Mr. Sarkis, these sources said,

wants a complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal so the UN troops can be deployed. The rightist Phalangist party radio said that Mr. Sarkis will ask Mr. Waldheim to turn the UN force in Lebanon from a simple peace force into a strong deterrent instrument.

Christian sources added that Lebanon wants the UN force enlarged from its original target strength of 4,000 men to 6,000, with French participation. Of the target size of 4,000 men, only about 2,000 are in southern Lebanon.

In Washington, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, said that Israel has confirmed that its forces used U.S.-supplied cluster bombs in southern Lebanon in contradiction to "previous assurances given to us."

## Tighter Controls

In a letter to Rep. Paul McCloskey, R-Calif., Mr. Brzezinski said that the State Department has expressed U.S. concern over use of the weapons. Other officials said that the United States is seeking new and tighter restrictions on Israeli use of cluster bombs which, on impact, release dozens of grenade-sized weapons, each containing hundreds of pieces of shrapnel. The anti-personnel weapon originally was developed for U.S. use in Vietnam.

Israel invaded southern Lebanon last month in retaliation against a Palestinian commando raid into Israel that claimed more than 30 Israeli lives.

Rep. McCloskey had complained that cluster bombs were supplied to Israel subject to an agreement that they only be used for defensive purposes and expressed particular concern about the alleged Israeli use of cluster bombs against civilian targets.

Israeli Embassy officials denied that the weapon was used in such a manner, saying that the targets were "entrenched artillery" of Palestinian forces, firing into northern Galilee.

In their first major move, UN forces today detained a Palestinian guerrilla who tried to smuggle hand grenades into Israeli-occupied territory in southern Lebanon.

## Promise Fulfilled

Making good its promise to prevent armed Palestinians from entering the southern border regions, UN units arrested the guerrilla.

Residents of Tyre, said that the guerrilla was trying to smuggle a box of grenades into an area still held by the Israelis when he was detained.

UN troops also stopped a 20-minute exchange of fire between Palestinian and Israeli positions Friday near Tyre, residents said. The residents said that the guerrillas fired on Israeli posts northeast of Tyre, sparking a 20-minute artillery and machine-gun duel.

French troops, commanded by Col. Jean Salvan, moved into the area and residents said that Col. Salvan mediated an end to the fighting.

There were no reports of casualties, or indications that the French troops had used their weapons.

The incident followed Friday's completion of the second stage of an Israeli pullback of several miles from southern Lebanon, but government sources said that President Sarkis saw the Israeli retreat as insignificant.

Israel Alters  
Basic Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

hope that the revised stand would repair the damage done to Israel's image during the past weeks, especially public impressions created during Mr. Begin's visit to the United States.

Mr. Dayan outlined the new stand on the resolution at a Cabinet meeting today.

[After the meeting the Cabinet issued a statement indicating that Israel accepted Resolution 242 as a basis for negotiations with Jordan, the Associated Press reported.]

## Israeli Objection

Mr. Dayan had emphasized on television that Israel would object to the inclusion of a specific commitment on Israeli pullout from the West Bank in a declaration of intent currently being negotiated with Egypt. He said that Israel would reaffirm its acceptance of Resolution 242 and recognize that it also applies to the West Bank.

Mr. Dayan said that for tactical reasons Israel would not spell out in detail its readiness to withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Such specific commitment, he said, could not be separated from peace negotiations with Jordan.

Sources here said that Mr. Begin's reversal on the issue of West Bank had occurred recently when he realized the extent of damage his position had caused to Israel's image abroad.

Newspapers Hail  
Husak's Efforts

PRAGUE, April 16 (AP)—The Czechoslovakian Communist party daily Rude Pravo and the Slovak-language Pravda yesterday commended nine years of leadership under Gustav Husak, who replaced Alexander Dubcek as party chief eight months after the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968.

"The post-April, 1968, policy of the party is a policy of a creative development of Marxism-Leninism, has an organic continuity with the revolutionary spirit of February, 1948, [when the Czechoslovakian Communist party came to power] and corresponds to the present and future needs of our society," the papers said.



Israelis demonstrate their support for Prime Minister Begin.

## Opposing 'Peace Now' Group

## 40,000 Backers of Begin Rally in Israel

TEL AVIV, April 16 (AP)—Tens of thousands of Israelis demonstrated last night in support of Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a counter rally in a "Peace Now" demonstration two weeks ago.

"We want to tell the Prime Minister and his government that the

strongest voice of the people of Israel supports his policy for peace and security," a speaker told the crowd estimated at 40,000.

Signs in the crowd at Tel Aviv City Hall said "We Love You Begin" and "Secure Peace for Israel." Another placard, urging

Mr. Begin to resist U.S. pressure, said: "Hither conquered Europe step by step — now Carter is destroying Israel step by step."

## Latest Round

The demonstration, led by a group calling itself the "Movement for a Secure Peace," was the latest round in a battle between pro- and anti-Begin groups that have sprung up in the last few weeks.

A group of army reserve officers last month spearheaded a drive called "Peace Now," calling on Mr. Begin to make greater concessions in peace negotiations. They claimed that his inflexibility risked forfeiting the current chance for peace.

A "Peace Now" demonstration two weeks ago drew about 30,000 Israelis and surprised many with the size and scope of the dovish movement's support.

The pro-Begin group immediately surfaced and the rival organizations began passing out leaflets and collecting signatures on street corners. Both claim to have amassed tens of thousands of signatures to support their positions.

British Store  
Is Criticized  
By Kuwaitis

BEIRUT, April 16 (AP)—Muslim politicians and writers in Kuwait have criticized the London-based Marks and Spencer department stores for sticking the label "There Is no God but Allah" on men's underwear, according to Kuwaiti newspapers reaching here today.

The oil-rich state will seek collective action by Arab and Islamic countries to curtail the flow of Arab tourists into the British capital, the papers said.

One paper said that Kuwait has instructed its embassy in London to lodge a strongly worded complaint. It did not say with whom the complaint would be lodged.

"There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is the messenger of God" is the key sentence of the Islamic faith.

## London Paper Reports

Novel Reportedly Details  
Coup Attempt of Author

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—British novelist Frederick Forsyth masterminded and financed an attempt by mercenaries six years ago to overthrow the government in the West African state of Equatorial Guinea, the Sunday Times reported today.

The respected British newspaper said that Mr. Forsyth's novel, "The Dogs of War," about mercenaries in Africa, was a thinly disguised account of the operation in 1972-73.

But it said that while the mercenaries in the book succeeded in their objective, "in real life, Forsyth's mercenaries were arrested by Spanish police 3,000 miles from their target and ignominiously packed off home."

The newspaper said that it pieced the story together from mercenaries scattered in Europe and southern Africa. But it said that the reporters who interviewed Mr. Forsyth "found him oddly coy about his source of inspiration."

The Sunday Times said that Mr. Forsyth "began to plot his coup d'état" against President Masias Nguema, a Bygone of Equatorial Guinea in 1970 shortly after returning from Biafra.

Mr. Forsyth was a BBC reporter during the Nigerian civil war, in which Biafra unsuccessfully tried to break away as a separate state.

It said that Mr. Forsyth's objective was to provide a new homeland for the defeated Biafrans. It said that his confidant and adviser was a Scottish mercenary named Alexander Gay.

The aim was to capture Macias Nguema island, otherwise known as Fernando Poo, from where Mr. Macias ruled.

Equatorial Guinea consists of Macias Nguema island, about 20 miles from the African mainland, Pagalu island, the three Corisco islands and Rio Muni, a mainland area between Cameroon and Gabon. It has a total area of about 11,000 square miles and a population of 286,000.

The newspaper said that Mr.

Gay hired 13 mercenaries from France, Belgium, Hungary and England. The plan was for them to lead 50 Biafran ex-soldiers in an attack on inflatable dinghies launched from a hired fishing vessel.

But Spanish police arrested the mercenaries aboard the boat in the Canary Islands before it could sail for west Africa to pick up the Biafrans.

The Sunday Times said that the abortive scheme cost £100,000 (\$185,000).



Frederick Forsyth

Peace Movement Leaders  
To Resign in N. Ireland

BELFAST, April 16 (NYT)—The three founders of Ulster's peace movement, including the two women who won the Nobel Peace Prize for 1976, announced yesterday that they were resigning from the movement's leadership in October.

Ciaran McKelown, 34, the Belfast journalist who masterminded the movement, had said that he would resume his career later this year, but the planned resignation of Betty Williams, 34, and Mairead Corrigan, 33, has surprised and shocked supporters.

"We are satisfied that enough people are putting in enough work on the ground, and enough talent is coming forward to make the movement a really democratic organization," Mr. McKelown said. "We will still be at the disposal of the peace people, but we feel that unless we step down, others will not get their chance to lead."

The movement was formed in Belfast in August, 1976, after Miss Corrigan's young nephew and niece were killed by a runaway car whose driver, a member of the Irish Republican Army, had been to death by British soldiers. It grew rapidly, organizing peace marches that

joined Protestants and Catholics all over Northern Ireland.

Donations poured in from many parts of Europe, but even before Mrs. Williams and Miss Corrigan were awarded the Nobel Prize in November, the movement was split by its controversial stand against violence, which included criticism of the British forces and the police. Its work now consists mainly of assisting community projects across the religious divide and helping reformed members of paramilitary organizations escape abroad.

Mr. McKelown denied that the movement would founder without its three leaders:

"If our message was simply a myth depending on the charisma of the leadership, we would have deceived the people of Northern Ireland and people overseas. We are satisfied it will survive, but we know there is an element of risk," he said.

## Sleeping Man Killed

BELFAST, April 16 (AP)—G-men murdered a young father yesterday as he lay sleeping next to his wife in their house.

Robert McCullough, 27, of Newton Abbey, about 12 miles north of Belfast, was one of two men killed yesterday.

Margaret McCullough, 25, said she heard a shot but did not realize her husband had been the target until she smelled smoke from the gun. "When I turned around I saw that Robert had been hit and heard people leaving the house," she said. "I was so scared that I couldn't move." The McCulloughs had two sons, Gary, 8, and Ronnie, 5.

A police reservist also died when his car hit a booby-trapped bomb. John Moore, 60, a seven-year veteran of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and a bachelor farmer, was driving down the lane from his farmhouse toward a field near Anmoy in County Antrim to check his livestock when his car was destroyed in a blast.

## Selwyn-Lloyd Recovers

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Former British Foreign Secretary Lord Selwyn-Lloyd, 73, left the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases here Friday after a successful operation to remove a brain cyst, a medical source said.

U.S. Hurried Approval  
Of Europe Uranium Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

hargo of uranium supplies in the face of close allies" was "not very smart."

France is likely to insure that discussions on a Common Market reply drag on for several months. French sources report, adding that the eventual response probably will be nothing more than a mild expression of willingness to talk about possible negotiations in the future. It will then be up to Mr. Carter to decide if such a statement

would be grounds for ending the freeze on fuel shipments.

Traditional French political sensitivity about being perceived as dominated by U.S. actions partially accounts for the French leadership on this issue. There are also more pragmatic reasons. France is staking its economic future on replacing oil-generated energy with nuclear power, and is extremely sensitive to any threat to enriched fuel supplies and to its ability to use reprocessed fuel in its fast breeder program.

While willing to accept the principle of negotiation, West Germany backs the French view that Congress cannot cancel the fuel supply agreement with Euratom, an association of the nine European nations that pool their nuclear electricity resources. The agreement runs until 1995.

France also argues that the Carter administration has committed itself in the two-year international Fuel Cycle Evaluation Program and through its actions in the London Suppliers Group not to disturb unilaterally the current flow of fuel.

One export license held up indefinitely in Washington is for a shipment of 120,000 pounds of uranium to West Germany, where the uranium would be fashioned into fuel rods that would then be sent back to the United States for use in electric power plants.

**Pope Beatifies a Nun Who Aided the Poor**

VATICAN CITY, April 16 (AP)—Pope Paul today beatified a German nun known for her work in the 19th century on behalf of the poor.

Blessed Khatarina Kasper, founded the Poor Handmaids of Jesus Christ, a religious congregation devoted to the care of the sick and the poor. Sister Khatarina, member of a peasant family, was born at Dornbach in 1820 and died there in 1898. Beatification is the step before canonization as a saint.

## Blast at Saudi Oil Plant

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia, April 16 (Reuters)—Four persons were believed killed and several injured in an explosion at a Saudi Arabian oil installation at Abqaiq, industry sources said today.

Alleged Speeder on Bicycle  
Gets Ticket in U.S. Cemetery

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP)—Charles Evans, a lawyer with the Securities and Exchange Commission, was arrested for speeding in Arlington Cemetery. He allegedly was going 30 miles an hour in a 20 mile-an-hour zone. On his bicycle.

The \$10 violation notice that Mr. Evans got, after a cemetery police car stopped him with flashing red lights, may be the first speeding ticket given a bicyclist in the Washington area, according to local police and traffic officials.

"I have no speedometer on my bike and have no idea how fast I was going, although it was downhill," said Mr. Evans, who commutes by bicycle about 18 miles a day to the SEC offices. He is one of more than 50 bicyclists who commute daily through the cemetery, a route that avoids heavy commuter traffic.

Under Virginia law, which applies in the cemetery, speeding and other traffic regulations that apply to motorists also apply to those riding bicycles or animals.

Mr. Evans said he was surprised to get the ticket. "I thought a warning might have been appropriate if I were speeding, which I don't admit I was."

"He probably should have been given some kind of physical fitness award instead of a ticket," a National Park Service official said after hearing of the speeding ticket.

## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	16	61	Clear	MADRID	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Showers	MIAMI	25	77	Clear
ANKARA	16	61	Showers	MILAN	17	63	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Clear	MONTREAL	7	45	Clear
BAGHDAD	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	11	52	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	57	Overcast	MUNICH	5	41	Showers
BERLIN	14	57	Overcast	NEW YORK	13	55	Clear
BRUSSELS	14	57	Showers	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
SUCIARIST	22	72	Cloudy	OSLO	7	45	Clear
BUDAPEST	4	39	Rain	PARIS	14	57	Variable
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	PRAGUE	14	57	Clear
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain	ROME	15	59	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	23	73	Clear	SOFIA	11	52	Clear
DUBLIN	11	52	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	73	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
FRANKFURT	14	57	Showers	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	Overcast	VIENNA	4	39	Showers
HELSINKI	3	37	Rain	WARSAW	17	63	Overcast
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	17	63	Clear
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Clear	ZURICH	4	39	Showers
LISBON	16	61	Overcast				
LONDON	9	48	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 0600 GMT.)

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## Government Powers Tested

# U.S. Spy Case Draws Inordinate Interest

By Nicholas M. Hotrock

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—Senior White House officials, including President Carter, have been deeply involved in the direction of an espionage case that could determine whether the government may continue to make searches, tap telephones and install listening devices in national security investigations without obtaining judicial warrants.

If the government wins a conviction in the case and it is upheld by the Supreme Court, it would be the first formal action establishing that a president may, on national security grounds, ignore the protections against illegal search and seizure embodied in the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution.

The government succeeded in the first step of that campaign when a U.S. district judge here ruled that evidence gained through warrantless wiretaps and eavesdropping was admissible at the trial.

### Conflicts Re-Examined

The case, coupled with the indictment last week of three former FBI officials and civil charges re-

cently lodged against a former CIA employee, makes it appear that the Department of Justice is engaged in a vast re-examination of the conflicts between national security and individual liberties.

The espionage trial, in which charges have been filed against David Truong, a young Vietnamese expatriate, and Ronald Humphrey, a U.S. Information Agency officer, is expected to open May 1 at the federal courthouse in Alexandria, Va.

A review of the record of pretrial proceedings and interviews with government officials and lawyers indicates that the case is unusual on several counts.

According to the indictment, the government became aware of a conspiracy to commit espionage in 1976. From as early as last May, the case had the attention of the high echelon of the Carter administration. It is under the direction of James Adams, the No. 2 man in the FBI, and has drawn the personal attention of Griffin Bell, the attorney general. Adam Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, Warren Christopher, an Undersecretary of state, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national security adviser.

### Unusual Techniques

Mr. Carter approved and signed two authorizations for unusual investigative techniques, according to court testimony. He permitted federal agents to open, without a warrant, packages and envelopes allegedly being transmitted by Mr. Truong to representatives of Vietnam in Paris. He also authorized agents to install a secret recorder to videotape Mr. Humphrey at his USA office.

Mr. Bell, using authority claimed by several presidents to order electronic surveillance without a judicial warrant in national security cases, permitted the FBI to monitor Mr. Truong's telephone and place a secret microphone in his Washington apartment from May of last year until his arrest on Jan. 31, according to testimony and documents in the case. The surveillance produced boxes of tape recordings, many of which apparently were of conversations unconnected to espionage.

The extensive use of electronic surveillance has suggested to several observers that the Justice Department is eager to test in court what Michael Tigar, Mr. Truong's lawyer, calls the "tools" of the internal security section. A senior State Department official said that the case had been brought "as a test of presidential power and nothing else," adding that "it could have been handled differently, but they seemed to want confrontation."

Supporters of Mr. Truong, whose father was an internationally known opponent of President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam in the late 1960s, have argued that the prosecution is also aimed at normalizing relations between the United States and the now unified Vietnam.

But it is the domestic impact of the case, the magnitude of the investigation and the decision to bring one of the most serious charges in the U.S. code—espionage, which carries a penalty of life imprisonment—that have attracted the attention of civil libertarians as well as many in the legal profession.

Mr. Humphrey, a quiet, 42-year-old graduate of the University of Washington, served from late 1976 until August of last year as a night watch officer in the communications center of the USA headquarters near the White House. He is charged with copying classified State Department cable traffic, snipping off the classification markings and the name of the addressee and delivering the edited sheets to Mr. Truong, who lived in an apartment four blocks from the USA office.

A crucial factor in the case will be just how secret and valuable these documents really were. By bringing an espionage charge, the government is contending that they were vital to national security and defense. But several independent intelligence sources have said that the list of documents made public in court records was a list of relatively low-level diplomatic cables, even though several documents carried a "secret" classification.

There has not been an adequate degree of support for administration goals in the departments," the side said. "A mechanism has to be set up."

### White House Fault

He pointed out that the failure of the Cabinet to implement White House policies was as much the fault of the White House as of the Cabinet members. "The Cabinet cannot work together in pursuit of administration goals if they are not clearly established and made known far enough ahead of time," the side said.

"The White House frankly has not functioned as efficiently and effectively as it ought to with regard to long-range planning, policy planning," he added. "We have not done what the White House is supposed to do in terms of making decisions. We have not provided the general direction that the government needs, and the White House is supposed to provide."

A recent example of chaotic policy-making was the administration's urban policy plan. Continuing delays in the formulation of the policy gave the President only 12 hours to study a 178-page "decision" memorandum which called on him to make 75 decisions. The day of the announcement, Mr. Carter told his top aides that he had serious reservations about some of the proposals, which he ultimately approved.

### 'Always Late'

"Things are always late, and nobody gets on anybody's back," said a middle-level White House aide. "I don't think that the President should wait on other people's schedules. Lyndon Johnson would have told a Cabinet secretary, 'Damn it, get it in on time or we'll send it off without you.'"

Several White House aides have privately expressed anger with Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal on at least two occasions. The first was when he said that the White House was not committed to full-scale tax reform at a time when the White House was formulating what it considered to be full-scale tax reform.

The second time was when Mr. Blumenthal gave White House aides only 24 hours to study his plan for fiscal relief for New York City, which he was scheduled to present on Capitol Hill the following day.

### Nixon Lessons

The President, sensitive to the lessons of the Nixon years, was reluctant to restrain his Cabinet officers. He began without a White House chief of staff, and sought no H.R. Haldeman to discipline the White House aides and Cabinet officers and funnel decisions to him. White House managerial problems forced him, however, to delegate increasing authority to Hamilton Jordan, his chief political adviser who has become his de-facto chief of staff.

Unlike most of his predecessors, the President rarely displays anger with subordinates and is known for his reluctance to dismiss or even reprimand anyone with whom he is dissatisfied. Some White House aides believe that Mr. Carter thereby has failed to use an important management tool and created an atmosphere in which everyone seems to be in business for himself.

"He keeps his cool," said Stuart Eizenstat, the President's domestic policy adviser. "He doesn't express outrage. But if you've been around for a while, you know he's displeased. He's a probing questioner, and you'd be dense not to know what he was driving at."

## U.S. Senate Panel Rejects Black Judicial Appointee

By Charles Babcock

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The Carter administration's first attempt to appoint a black as a U.S. district judge in the deep South was set back when the Senate Judiciary Committee failed to approve the nomination of Robert Collins, a New Orleans magistrate.

The committee split, 5 to 5, on approving the nomination, with the dissenting members following the lead of Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., who conducted several days of closed hearings into allegations about Mr. Collins' fitness for the post.

But Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., the committee chairman, said that the Collins nomination would be voted on again. And a knowledgeable Justice Department official said that no thought had been given to withdrawing Mr. Collins' name.

### 'Shocked and Speechless'

Reached on Friday, Mr. Collins said that he was "totally shocked and nearly speechless" at the news.

He said that he thought the problems were over and that the approval would be routine.

Sen. DeConcini asked for a roll-call vote on the Collins nomination and registered the first "no" vote. He was joined by Senators Orrin Hatch, R-Utah; Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo.; James Allen, D-Ala., and Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.

The closed hearings on Mr. Collins' nomination focused on charges that he traded favors with a local lawyer and accepted large amounts of cash from the campaign of Louisiana Gov. Edwin Edwards, apparently to drum up black support, according to sources.

Sen. DeConcini said after the vote that he "could not conclude there was any basis for the complaints." But he said that he "still wasn't comfortable" about voting for Mr. Collins. Senators Wallop and Hatch also said that they were concerned with the evidence in the closed hearings and commended Sen. DeConcini's work.

## To Back Excise Tax

# Carter Offers Oil Firms Billions in Concessions

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 16 (UPI)—The Carter administration, trying to salvage the President's proposed excise tax on crude oil, has offered domestic oil producers billions of dollars in special concessions between now and 1986 in return for their support of the tax.

Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger told independent producers that, if the industry were successful in pushing through the tax legislation, the White House would take a series of administrative steps that would guarantee the companies added revenues.

At the same time, according to sources, Mr. Schlesinger warned that if the producers and Congress do not accept the crude-oil tax, the White House would restrict its administrative aid so the industry would net no more than \$6 billion between now and 1986.

The proposals were outlined by Mr. Schlesinger in separate meetings with independent oil producers on April 4 and April 10. Also attending were Representatives Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Thomas Ashley, D-Ohio, House energy coordinator.

### Substance of Proposals

The substance of Mr. Schlesinger's proposals was confirmed by several participants and by sources from the administration, key congressmen and the industry.

The crude-oil tax is one of a number of steps that Mr. Carter has proposed to drive up the price of oil, discourage its consumption and reduce costly imports. The administration has called the crude-oil tax the centerpiece of its plan.

When the tax was first proposed last year, the industry said it would support the tax only if it could keep part of the proceeds to finance increased exploration, under a so-called "plowback" provision.

Mr. Carter wanted to rebate all the proceeds to the consuming public, so the tax would not reduce purchasing power and retard economic growth. He also declared that oil company revenues were already ample, and denounced the companies as greedy.

### Other Incentives

Even last year, however, Mr. Carter's energy advisers were letting it be known they might be willing to give the industry increased revenues in some other way. In particular, they indicated a willingness to rewrite some of the government's complicated oil-pricing regulations so that more oil would fall in higher price categories, and less would be held at lower price levels.

It is a variant on these proposals that Mr. Schlesinger is now reviving as a way of moving the crude-oil tax out of the House-Senate conference committee where it is now stalled. If the Schlesinger plan works, the President would get his money, both at the same time.

News of Mr. Schlesinger's move angered liberals on the conference committee. Rep. Toby Moffett, D-Cong., issued a statement several days ago calling the proposals "an insult to a Congress that must vote on most of the 'goodies' he's so generously proposing to hand out."

It may not work, however. Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the key figure in the energy conference, said Friday that the crude-oil tax "is in so much trouble that we probably couldn't pass it under any sort of circumstances."

According to sources, Mr. Schlesinger's proposals include:

• An indication that the administration might move toward the full decontrol of oil prices by 1985 — the same year natural gas prices under companion legislation would be decontrolled — by adopting a so-called "decline" curve that would classify proportionally more oil in the control-free category.

• Suggestions that the White House might revamp definitions of so-called "new" oil to allow its price to rise to world levels immediately, rather than being phased in gradually as Mr. Carter proposed.

• Removal of price controls on oil produced from "tertiary recovery" — using detergents to loosen the oil from rock — as well as higher prices for so-called marginal oil.

Mr. Schlesinger reportedly also pointed out that if the energy tax bill is not enacted, producers will lose a provision added by the Senate that would give them back a tax break they lost last year, involving intangible drilling expenses.

Sources in and out of the administration said that the meetings broke up with no commitments by the industry. A large factor in the stalling of the crude-oil tax in the conference committee has been industry opposition.

### Blaze in Manila

MANILA, April 16 (AP)—The Indian Embassy expects to resume consular and information functions in about 10 days after a fire that destroyed its offices in suburban Makati Friday night, an embassy official said today.



Skiers await rescue from stalled cable car.

## 4 Skiers Die, 30 Hurt as Car Jumps Cable at Squaw Valley

SQUAW VALLEY, Calif., April 16 (AP)—A car carrying 80 skiers at the Squaw Valley ski resort jumped its cable in high winds and dropped 70 feet yesterday, killing four persons and injuring 30 others, Placer County sheriff's deputies said.

Another 80 skiers were rescued from a second ski tram car that was stalled high above the ground.

Sgt. Steve Cader said that the first car dropped 70 feet before being stopped 100 feet above the ground by an emergency cable.

Rescuers in snow tractors transported the skiers down the mountain to resort lodgings. The rescue was hindered by 60 mile-an-hour winds and blizzard conditions.

Sgt. Cader said that the 80 persons rescued from the other car were evacuated in a harness attached to a 600-foot pulley.

Tram authorities said that some of the injured were treated by emergency medical teams at the resort, while others have been transported to nearby Tahoe Forest Hospital in Truckee, Calif., and to Washoe Medical Center in Reno, Nev.

## Soweto Election Again Reveals Voter Apathy

JOHANNESBURG, April 16 (AP)—Black voter apathy was apparent today in the results of Soweto's second community council election in two months.

Results showed that about 6 percent of 60,000 eligible voters cast ballots in yesterday's by-election of candidates for the government-sponsored community council election.

In the first election Feb. 18, a number of candidates were disqualified by the government and some seats went uncontested. Students and Soweto leaders called for a boycott of that vote because many prominent citizens were in detention.

The community councils were devised by the South African government to give the 1.2 million residents of Soweto more say in running their own affairs.

## Scheel in Japan For 5-Day Talks

BONN, April 16 (AP)—President Walter Scheel and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher flew to Japan yesterday on a five-day official visit.

Strengthening economic relations and German-Japanese cooperation with the United States are the main objectives of the trip, the West German government said. Mr. Scheel and Mr. Genscher will begin discussions with Japanese political and industrial leaders tomorrow.

When he leaves Japan, Mr. Scheel will make an official visit to Iran for talks aimed at expanding economic and trade ties.



HOUSTON HABERDASHERY—President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania tips cowboy hat that was presented to him in Houston on Saturday. He is touring U.S. cities.

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## The Panama Issue

As the tortuous negotiations on the administration-Senate-Panama triangle approach their conclusion, it is worth trying to home in on the issue hiding not so subliminally behind the specific provisions and amendments on which the debate has turned. It is the perception that the treaties represent one in a long and still-unfolding series of U.S. retreats from a previously dominant position of world power. The perception is strongest in the minds of those who reject the treaties outright and those who impose conditions unacceptable to Panama in approving them. But even some who support the treaties have a sinking feeling that doing the decent thing by Panama may add one more weighty item to a bag already bulging with the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, the loss of strategic supremacy and various real and imagined shortcomings of Carter administration policy.

It is a fair question whether the perception of U.S. weakness reflects a valid historical insight or something of a passing political mood: whether the country is in a period of retrenchment or renewal. Yes, it's true that, to cite a classic instance, the United States, even if it wanted to, could no longer snap its fingers and force Israel to abandon its war-torn Sinai ramparts. But even a casual review of the U.S. condition suggests that the sources of U.S. power have not evaporated. It would be startling if, after the traumas of recent years, Americans were not recalculating their position in the world, and the yardsticks by which their position is calculated, too.

But this is very different from thrusting upon a weak ally an arrangement the United States would not dream of trying to impose on a strong adversary. We do not believe any serious nation would conclude that the United States, by bullying Panama, is proving anything of value about how it means to respond to the very real challenges it faces elsewhere in the world. Other countries would more likely draw just the opposite conclusion.

It is a sign of weakness, poor judgment, the misuse of power, not of strength and determination, for a country to throw its weight around in such a way. Americans should not be party either to the jingoism or the self-deceit. The latter may be more dangerous than the former.

To see close-up the flaws in a policy of bullying, we invite your attention to Sen. Dennis DeConcini's explanation of the purpose of his reservation authorizing the United States to intervene on its own terms in Panama. What bothers him, the senator has stated, are such internal Panamanian activities as labor unrest and strikes; the actions of an unfriendly government; political riots or upheavals. As an example, he has cited a "sickout" three years ago that disrupted canal operations. Think of it: the United States, unable to enforce the Taft-Hartley Act on its own striking coal miners just a month or so ago, but yet prepared to land troops to put an end to a "sickout" in Panama. Incredible. Mr. DeConcini would treat Panama as though it were an enemy defeated in war. He betrays not the slightest awareness of how—in the 20th century—to treat a friend.

The argument then, is not between those worried about the U.S. global position and those who overlook it: "conservatives" and "liberals," "realists" and "sentimentalists," or what have you. There is plenty of room for them all aboard a version of the treaties acceptable to Panama. The argument is, or ought to be, between those who understand the need to fairly accommodate friends in order to deal better with adversaries, and those who, failing to make this elementary distinction, waste U.S. diplomatic assets and thereby diminish U.S. power. Mr. DeConcini flails at the shadow. Nothing better defines the character of the debate over the Panama Canal treaties or better demonstrates the rights and wrongs of this tortured argument.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Indochina Debt That Lingers

The case for U.S. help to the refugees of Indochina continues to be self-evident. After our involvement in Southeast Asia, no debate over who owes whom how much can be allowed to obscure the worst horrors experienced by many of those in flight. Perhaps half of those who fled in small boats from Vietnam drowned after they were ignored by passing ships or turned back from Asian ports. Thailand has even begun a program of forced repatriation of Laotians, some of whom face death or imprisonment as they return.

Rescue at sea and temporary haven ashore would not be denied if there were certainty that permanent asylum somewhere awaited the refugees. It has become increasingly evident that the emergency program of sporadic admissions to the United States does not provide that assurance. A long-term approach that provides U.S. asylum for refugees who cannot be resettled elsewhere is essential and the Carter administration seems finally prepared to provide it.

Existing laws permit only 17,400 "non-emergency" admissions a year from all over the world. Carter has approved a new limit of 50,000; a long-pending House bill would fix the limit at only 20,000. A bill introduced by Sen. Kennedy would also permit an extraordinary response when humanitarian or human rights considerations require it, as in the case of continuing outflow of Indochinese, and would liberalize the attorney general's emergency "parole authority," which has been employed to admit hundreds of thousands of Cubans and Hungarians as well as Indochinese in the past two decades. The House bill would replace the parole authority with a more restricted emergency procedure. For all these reasons, the liberal provisions of the Kennedy measure deserve wide support.

Until the legislation is rewritten next year, the parole authority is the only available method of admitting the Vietnamese boat people and some of the 100,000 Indochinese in refugee camps who cannot be placed elsewhere. Their number has been growing by about 3,000 a month. Carter has indicated

that he will overrule his Justice Department and Chairman Eilberg of the House Immigration subcommittee and "parole" another 25,000 refugees into the United States in the coming year.

Four major areas still need attention: • Boat people. Japan, Singapore and other Asian countries should be urged to stop refusing refugee ships and to regard the United States as a haven of last resort. U.S.-owned vessels should be required, as U.S.-flag ships already are, to pick up refugees in danger at sea. An appeal to non-U.S. shipowners should then receive a favorable response.

• Laotian and Cambodian refugees in Thailand. The red tape and restrictions on admissions to the United States should be waived, as urged by a panel of the International Rescue Committee that recently studied the problem in the camps. Admissions should not be limited to those who were directly involved in the U.S. war effort or have close relatives in the United States.

• Resettlement in the United States. The extraordinary job done by church groups and other voluntary agencies, such as the American Council for Nationalities Service, requires more federal support, particularly for vocational and language training to upgrade job skills. The 172,000 Indochinese so far admitted to the United States have shown themselves to be hard-working and adaptable. They often take jobs Americans reject and less than 6 per cent of employables are unemployed. But 32 per cent still need some public assistance. The AFL-CIO, and a group of black leaders headed by Bayard Rustin have, to their credit, given strong support to the absorption efforts.

• Resettlement in Asia. Despite a major movement of Indochinese refugees to the United States and France and substantial admissions to Canada, Australia and other countries, large-scale resettlement in Thailand and other Asian countries will also be needed. Virtually nothing has as yet been done to promote this. With the Thais reluctant, an international effort will be essential, spurred by U.S. initiatives and financing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

## Neutron Bomb Decision

"One can sympathize with Mr. Carter as he wrestles with the problems of being leader of the Western alliance, but grappling successfully with those problems is supposed, after all, to be what is entailed in being President of the United States. It must be added, and should never be forgotten, that NATO's problems of sheer vulnerability to Russia's very large conventional superiority arise in the main because the European members have fallen short of requirements."

"This European shortfall in conventional defense is especially highlighted by the neutron bomb controversy. It is precisely because Europe has allowed Russia to gain such a staggering lead, particularly in tanks, that the neutron bomb, and the question of whether it should be produced and deployed, has an importance far greater than would have been the case if Europe had not for years so blindly leaned back on the American strategic deterrent."

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

## In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 17, 1903

NEW YORK—Much political importance is attached to a speech made by Grover Cleveland last night, dealing with the Negro question, which, it is held in many quarters, will form a leading issue in the next presidential campaign. Mr. Cleveland placed himself unequivocally upon a platform favoring the domination of the white man in the South, but also advocated, no less vigorously, the education of the Negro.

## Fifty Years Ago

April 17, 1928

BERLIN—News has reached here that thousands of anti-Bolshevik Russians, who once served in the White army, are now fighting in the Chinese civil war. It is a war in which they have no personal interest, and in which they are taking part only because it offers them the only means of getting food and clothes. Before the war the idea of a white man serving in the Chinese army was not even thought of.

MACHETTES FOR THE NEWSPAPER

## The BOMB Threat



## After 14 Years in Cuban Prisons

By Frank Emmick

WASHINGTON—On the morning of Sept. 12, 1963, my house in Havana was completely surrounded by a score of security personnel. I was taken to their headquarters, commonly called G-2. There, I was arrested and accused of being the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency in Cuba.

Of course, I was greatly shocked since I've never been a CIA agent, let alone the chief. I was under continuous interrogation at all hours of the day and night. I was not permitted to get in touch with the Swiss Embassy. So I was surprised when Rep. Charles O. Porter and several newsmen were authorized to interview me in October, 1963. There, I was told by the Cuban authorities that the death penalty was going to be imposed.

Several weeks after this interview, I was taken out of G-2 with a black hood over my head, forced to lie down on the floor of a car, with three guards resting their feet on my body and their rifles sticking into me. I was driven to some place in Havana and placed into a completely dark refrigerated room, stripped down to my underclothes and forced to sleep uncovered on the floor for eight days. It was so dark that I couldn't see my hands in front of me, and I could move about only by using the walls as my guide.

## Transferred

After five months, I was transferred to the old La Cabana fortress, in Havana, and again held incommunicado.

This dungeon consisted of four usable "galleries" where approximately 650 political prisoners were jammed like sardines, forced to sleep on the old, poorly cemented floor, with little ventilation and where the sun, moon or the stars could never be seen.

The sanitary conditions were shocking—only four toilet holes in the floor for the whole population, water rationed by the cup twice a day, and, on occasion, a bath with a bucket and can if you were lucky.

At night the conditions were inhuman, with no mattresses, pillows, or sheets. We used sacks or whatever material was available and fought for a measly inch of space to rest our bodies.

## Executions

It was from this dungeon that 159 of my fellow inmates and friends were taken out and executed. I heard the commands and the roar of the firing squads 159 times in a period of approximately nine months.

I was called and taken to trial three times. However, the trials were suspended because my attorney demanded the presence of observers from Geneva. I finally was tried on April 9, 1964, with Geneva observers present as well as accredited Western diplomats from non-Communist countries. The trial was a joke, a travesty of justice, with absolutely no positive proof. I was condemned to 30 years. I was lucky.

On Sept. 11, 1964, I was taken to the late of Pines prison—commonly known as the "Island of terror" or Cuba's "Devil's Island." Here the political prisoners were assigned to forced labor, but those classified as "dangerous persons" were ordered to hard work in the marble quarry.

These work brigades meant eventual death for most, for if you had escaped being shot at the pole, you were a sure mark here. Dozens of prisoners have been assassinated and hundreds beaten up, bayoneted or severely mistreated at the whim of guard or by official order.

Three days after my arrival, I was called out to work in the quarry. However, I refused. Three days later, I was returned to La Cabana fortress.

## Atrocious

Back at the fortress, I was placed in one of the 12 galleries above the ground with condemned political prisoners. The conditions were atrocious. Between 4,500 and 5,000 men, confined in an old fortress that never accommodated more than 500 persons, now jammed to the ceiling with four-tier beds located everywhere possible.

The men were forced to sleep three under each tier, and one in the aisle between tiers, on hammocks made of sugar sacks four

tiers high, between the four-tier beds and in the main aisle from the rear to front entrance—right up to the toilets, all in a room only 110 feet long.

At this prison, as in the others, the firing squads operated at full force. There were anywhere from 20 to 25 executions per week, to as many as 27 in one night. I am speaking of 1964. Among us there were no common prisoners, only political prisoners—men from all walks of life, whose only crime was their revision of Communism.

One would be surprised how much a human can endure under such conditions if he has the faith and the courage of his convictions. The will to fight for a moral cause gives an individual super resistance powers that he never knew he possessed. It is the survival of those determined and willing to sacrifice all to resist the plague of Communism.

In 1970, Mr. Emmick was transferred to a prison in Guanajay, about 25 miles from Havana.

## Heart Ailing

On June 10, 1973, though suffering from the heart condition angina pectoris, I was transferred to the

second floor of a building that obliged me to climb 40 stairs to reach my cell. Climbing stairs for an aging patient is often fatal, but my objections were ignored.

Eleven days later, I had a severe heart attack. Injections for pain administered by my fellow prisoners saved my life, because I had to wait nine and a half hours before I was finally transferred to a military hospital in Havana. By then, I had double pneumonia as well. It was touch and go for three days. In December, we were transferred to La Cabana again. Conditions did not improve. I didn't receive any mail from my family. None of my letters had been received since 1970.

During the 1976 presidential campaign, conditions improved immensely. However, an enormous shortage of medicine persisted and expired medicines were rotated or no medication at all was dispensed.

When President Carter was elected, there was jubilation among the prison's administrative officers. They bent over backwards to be good to us and then, suddenly on Dec. 9, 1977, we were transferred to a new model prison in a convey

escorted by thousands of officers and troops.

## Horrendous

From the outside the buildings look modern and attractive. With a combination of lively colors, they do not look like prison buildings. But once inside, it was a horrendous castle of isolation and mental torture.

I've attempted to give you but a few of the facts of my 14 years, three months and 18 days of imprisonment on the island, encircled by the barbed wire of Fidel Castro and his Communist masters.

In January, Frank Emmick, a U.S. businessman, returned to the United States after having spent 14 years in Cuban prisons.

Emmick, who will be 62 years old this month and lives in Toledo, Ohio, was accused of having been head of the Central Intelligence Agency in Cuba and was sentenced to 30 years in prison in 1963. He was released after a trip to Havana by Reps. Frederick W. Richmond, D-N.Y., and Richard Nixon, D-Minn. This article is adapted from a speech in Washington last month.

## Carter's Amiable Reappraisal

By James Reston

Roosevelt, and he doesn't inspire fear like Johnson.

He is elaborately patient and courteous with his visitors. In his first year in office, he has given all men and creeds, no matter how preposterous, a respectful hearing. He has listened to more bores, suffered more fools, made more speeches, and held more press conferences than any president since Roosevelt. And he has a kind of swinging-door relationship with Hamilton Jordan and Jody Powell, who are invited to sound off to the President whenever they want his attention.

So the problem is not that Carter is isolated, like Nixon, or overbearing like Johnson, or essentially lazy, insensitive, indifferent or dogmatic. He reads more and sees more people than most of his White House predecessors in this century, and is sympathetic to all their arguments and problems.

Which may be precisely why he is now in trouble. For the main charge against him is not that he doesn't listen to anybody but that he listens to everybody, and cannot make up his mind — or maybe, that he makes it up too often: one day that unemployment is the major problem and then that inflation is the major problem; one day that the Russians are a threat in the Middle East and in Africa and the next that he must send Secretary of State Vance to Moscow to get Brezhnev to bring the arms race under control; one day that he must see Israel as an ally in the defense of freedom and Western civilization and the next that he must assure the flow of oil from the Arab countries to the free and industrial nations of the Americas, Europe, Japan and the developing nations of Southeast Asia.

## Larger Truth

The Cabinet and Carter's White House staff, when they meet with him at Camp David to review all these problems, probably don't tell him the "truth" or what he should do, because they all have a little bit of the problem, and don't really know what the larger "truth" is, or what they would do if they were in his position of decision.

The Cabinet and the White House staff know, maybe better than he does, that even if he made up his mind, the Congress probably wouldn't go along. They also know that there are no clear or simple answers to any of the domestic or foreign problems he faces.

Carter has another odd problem. Not since Eisenhower has there been a Cabinet or a White House staff who had more personal affection or intellectual respect for their skipper than this Cabinet and staff have for Carter, so they hesitate to criticize him to his face or tell him that part of his problem lies with himself.

For example, he has not made clear to the American people the

complexities and ambiguities that have to be resolved. His speeches are wooden and statistical, his priorities confused. Though he is in a position to command the communications and therefore the attention of the nation, he has allowed the national debate to concentrate on what's wrong rather than what's right with America.

## Complexity

Despite all the problems and blunders in the United States, there are few if any nations in the world today in which personal life is more decent or secure, or where people can have more hope for their children. The surprising thing about Carter is that while these things are probably closer to his heart than anything else, he has not been able to articulate the wider humanistic problems, or to reduce all this complexity to identity so that the people can understand just how difficult it is to choose between the dilemmas of the nation.

This is probably the central question that was evaded at Camp David. For only the President, and not the Congress, or the Cabinet, or the White House staff, can clarify the problems for decision, and the difficulty of deciding them. Carter cannot by himself decide what to do about inflation, unemployment, welfare and all the rest of the problems at home, or what to do about arms control, population control or monetary control among other things, abroad. But he can give a clearer lead on how to attack these problems and in what order.

For the moment, his popularity is sliding, but the stock market is reviving and he will undoubtedly get his Panama treaties and probably a strategic arms agreement with the Russians later in the year. Accordingly, it may be a little premature to conclude that he will be a one-term President, considering the alternatives. If he could parlay this popularity, he could clarify the problems, and the next day he could do what, despite all his troubles, he can do with the White House.

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## News Analysis

## Ecevit Takes Gamble on Cyprus

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, April 16 (UPI)—Turkish proposals on the future of Cyprus which have had a cool initial reception from the island's Greek majority, are the latest move in a campaign by Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit to restore Turkey's fortunes.

By shoring up NATO's eastern flank, the Carter administration already has responded to Turkey's pressure for renewed arms supplies. However, U.S. policy in Cyprus is a double-edged sword. The outcome will depend heavily on the performance of Mr. Ecevit. He could provide Turkey's first effective leadership in a decade.

His Cyprus plan disappointed many in the West, but it has not been a total failure. The interesting feature of the Turkish plan is that it should have been put forward at all. In the past, years since invading Cyprus, the Greek side has preferred to hush up its occupation rather than make specific proposals about a settlement and troop withdrawal.

UN Role

The new plan will be taken to the UN Security Council. UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who has been critical of the Greek side, is expected to support the proposals.

controversial Proposal

Mr. Ecevit has found a more re-

reaching a durable Cyprus solution. They want to weigh them carefully before accepting this new basis for negotiations. If the Cyprus government accepts them, the U.S. Congress is liable to take this as a sign to lift the embargo. On the other hand, if the Cyprus government rejects them, this might be interpreted as obstinacy by Congress.

Greek opinion, which has been hopeful that the arms embargo would induce Turkish moderation over Cyprus and weaken Turkish claims to islands and oil in the Aegean Sea, has been alarmed by the Carter administration's decision to start using the carrot instead of the stick with Turkey.

On the embargo issue, the eastern Mediterranean triangle of Turkey, Greece and Cyprus suddenly find themselves reversing their images of the Carter White House.

Bitter Echo

Whereas Mr. Carter's election was celebrated by Greek opinion with pealing church bells of joy, now Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis—whose foreign policy maxim, "Greece belongs to the west," has a bitter echo—has lost some popularity to leftist leader Andreas Papandreu, who is critical of reliance on the U.S.

Turkey, on the other hand, which had closed 27 U.S. military installations, including some near the Soviet border, now is getting ready to attend a NATO summit.

Mr. Ecevit has found a more re-

ceptive hearing in Washington than his predecessor, whose coalition government was paralyzed by the veto power of its fanatical rightist partners.

U.S. thinking about a Cyprus settlement has always hinged on the emergence in Turkey of a workable majority, which realistically could only be led by Mr. Ecevit. "When he narrowly missed power last summer, it set back the American timetable on Cyprus by all those months until now," a diplomatic source said.

U.S. and other NATO strategists had argued Turkey was losing its military capability: the Turkish air force is 50 per cent less effective, according to NATO commander Gen. Alexander Haig Jr.

This argument about Turkey's role on the Soviet border gained weight recently because of growing concern in the United States about Soviet intentions and the corresponding desire by the Carter administration to beef up NATO.

Mr. Ecevit's arrival on the scene was an opportunity to try healing the economic, foreign and social problems which had made Turkey "the sick man of Europe."

Stiff Medicine

Without producing any miracles, Mr. Ecevit has administered some stiff medicine in his center-left government's first 100 days in power.

With the economy on the brink of insolvency—a foreign exchange deficit running \$1.5 billion a year, 20 per cent unemployment, 50 per cent inflation—Mr. Ecevit ordered a 30 per cent devaluation and imposed austerity measures.

The International Monetary Fund gave its seal of approval to the Turkish economic campaign and rewarded it with the promise of stand-by credits. At the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development here, the Turkish aid consortium has been revived. Talks have started on refinancing Turkey's \$2.2-billion debt to 230 banks.

Mr. Ecevit's technique was revealing. Instead of waiting for the IMF to twist his arm, he proceeded promptly on his own to avoid any impression of acting under outside pressure in the eyes of Turkish public opinion.

The same technique is visible in his handling of Cyprus. Mr. Ecevit sent Washington a virtual ultimatum over the arms embargo. When the Carter administration came out publicly against the embargo, Mr. Ecevit then kept the implied bargain by making substantive proposals on Cyprus without waiting for a U.S. initiative.

In this new bid to solve the Cyprus problem, the Carter administration apparently is hoping Congress is ready to go along with its new approach.

Already bruised by encounters of an unhappy kind with Congress, the White House thinks it has got the numbers right on the arms embargo. To gain a few votes, the administration abandoned its idea of signing Defense Cooperation Agreements to cover bases in Turkey and Greece for five years. Since these pacts shut out congressional oversight, the reversion to annual packages picked up some support, eliminated the leverage of Greece (which by refusing to sign its own DCA blocked action on the twin one with Turkey) and restored U.S. freedom of maneuver. The embargo, if lifted, could be quickly restored if Congress decided Turkey was stalling on the Cyprus negotiations.

This technique—"keeping everybody's feet nicely to the fire, one diplomatic call at a time"—appears to be what the Carter administration has in mind.

U.S. diplomats are apparently convinced that Mr. Ecevit believes an opportunity exists for him and Mr. Karamanlis to reach a broad accord like the understanding resolving Greek-Turkish differences after World War I between Turkish leader Kemal Ataturk and the Greek statesman Eleftherios Venizelos.

However, Greek diplomats argue that U.S. perceptions of Mr. Ecevit are starry-eyed and maintain that in practice he will seek to revise the old arrangements in Turkey's favor to reflect the increased Turkish population and power.

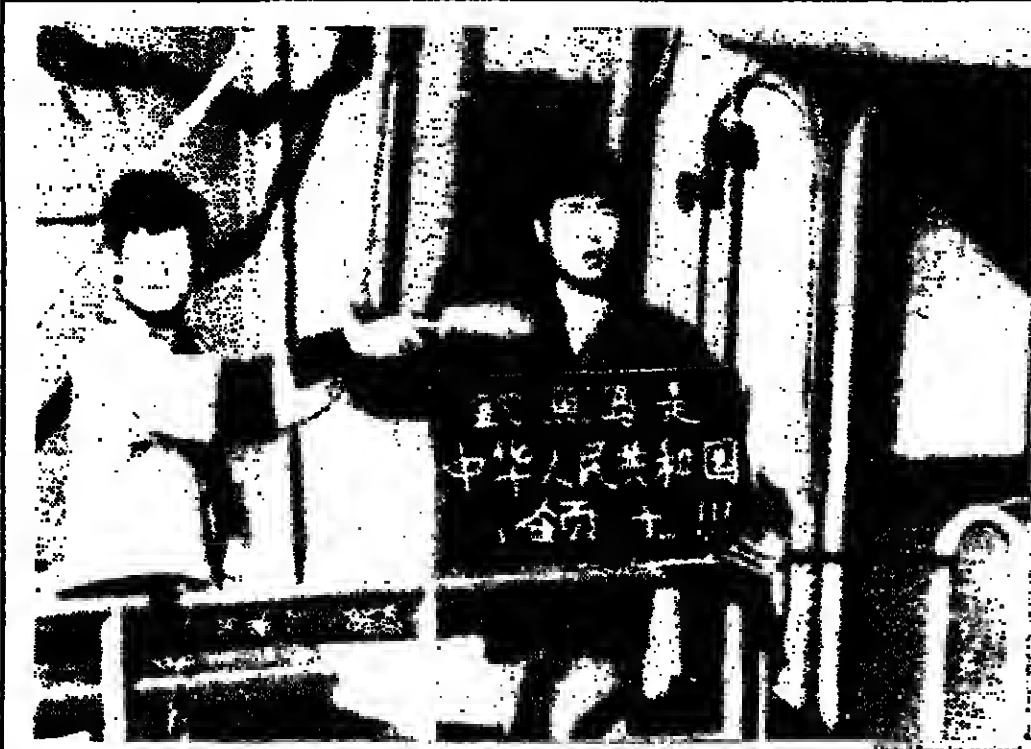
Many diplomats believe Greece could never turn away from the Western alliance, but they nonetheless warn that anti-U.S. bitterness over a pro-Turkish tilt could incapacitate the seven U.S. installations in Greece which also are important to NATO.

Accused Kidnapper Disappears in U.K.

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Joyce McKinney, the former U.S. beauty queen awaiting trial in London on charges of kidnapping a Mormon missionary, has been missing since Wednesday, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

Miss McKinney, 27, and Keith May, 24, of Los Angeles, were freed on bail. Miss McKinney and Mr. May were arrested on Sept. 20 on charges of abducting Kirk Anderson, 21, of Provo, Utah.

The prosecution charged that the former Miss Wyoming-USA abducted Mr. Anderson, a former lover, chained him to a bed and forced him to make love to her for three days.



Crew on Chinese fishing vessel displays sign saying Senkaku Islands belong to China.

## Chinese Protest Boats Leave Senkaku Islands

TOKYO, April 16 (Reuters)—About 140 Chinese fishing boats, the cause of a diplomatic row between China and Japan, moved today outside what Japan considers its territorial waters, the Japanese Maritime Safety Agency said.

The boats, some armed with machine guns, moved initially just three miles beyond the 12-mile sea limit claimed by Japan around the disputed Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea, 100 miles east of Taiwan. Later, the Maritime Safety headquarters in Naha, Okinawa, said that more than 50 boats began sailing northwest toward China.

Japan had made a formal protest and postponed planned talks on a peace and friendship treaty between the two countries. The talks have been stalled since 1975.

The Senkaku Islands, also claimed by China and Taiwan, are barren and uninhabited. It is believed, however, that they harbor rich undersea oil reserves.

Chinese Deputy Premier Peng Piao said yesterday that his government was not involved. He told a group of visiting Japanese opposition parliamentarians that China would investigate the incident.

Japanese Premier Takao Fukuda said yesterday that the two countries should not let the incident harm bilateral links.

## Puts Pressure on Torrijos

## Panama Recession Is Plus for Treaties

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, April 16 (UPI)—A deep recession aggravated by years of uncertainty over the canal issue has become the main pressure on the Panamanian government to accept the new canal treaties despite the reservation attached to them by the U.S. Senate.

With most Panamanians seemingly more worried about obtaining their daily bread than preserving their national dignity, the government of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos is aware that only the new treaties can revive the economy, which has registered zero growth for the last two years. "The economy is the key to the whole treaty issue domestically," a high official said. "Without a treaty, we're in a real fix. With a treaty, we can begin to grow again."

Following the attachment by the Senate of a reservation granting the United States the right to intervene militarily to keep open the canal after its operation is taken over by Panama in the year 2000, some analysts have suggested that the country and the government must now choose between "dignity and survival." Aware of the political sensitivity of the reservation, which was proposed by Sen. Dennis DeConcini, D-Ariz., Gen. Torrijos is hopeful that the U.S. Senate will renounce any intention to intervene in Panama before it votes on ratification of the second of two canal treaties Tuesday.

Analysis believe that Gen. Torrijos is gambling economically because domestic resistance to the treaties, particularly if violent, could frighten away many of the banking and business interests that he hopes will now be wooed back to Panama.

In the long-run, the government's main concern is how to alleviate the hardship of the country's urban poor. Several anti-U.S. demonstrations organized to press for new canal treaties during the last two years have turned into anti-government protests over the economic situation.

Unemployment is at about 12 per cent nationwide, although it is 15 per cent in Panama City and 22 per cent in Colon, at the Atlantic end of the canal. While wages have been frozen for the last 17 months, inflation last year was close to 10 per cent.

The principal obstacle to an economic recovery has been uncertainty over the outcome of the protracted negotiations for a new canal agreement.

If the new treaties do not enter into effect, the outlook is grim. According to Guillermo Chapman, an economic consultant, without the new treaties, the economy will shrink by 2.4 per cent per year during the next five years, with per capita income reduced by 5 per cent.

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## News Analysis

## Martial Law Is Expected To Remain in Philippines

By Jay Mathews

MANILA, April 16 (WP)—The first Philippines election in six years and its aftermath have proved, despite continual claims to the contrary, that martial law restraints on democracy will last as long as President Ferdinand Marcos does, and perhaps longer.

The election, advertised as part of Mr. Marcos's plan to return to normal, free-spirited Philippine politics, was carefully stacked in the President's favor long before votes were cast April 7. The subsequent charges of vote fraud and mass arrests only reaffirmed the 60-year-old leader's determination not to repeat the mistakes of former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and submit his one-man rule to a real electoral contest.

There remains a slim chance that the Philippine Army may someday become disenchanted enough with Mr. Marcos's dizzying play of one social group against another to unseat him. But Philippine generals are as unlikely as Mr. Marcos to return to the unrestrained political combat that characterized what was probably Asia's most democratic country before 1972 and martial law. And Mr. Marcos shows no sign of losing his touch at keeping the stability-minded army and police commanders happy.

Future Prospect

The prospect of martial law, in fact if not in name, continuing into the indefinite future poses serious problems for U.S. relations with a nation of such strategic, economic and sentimental importance to Americans. Congressmen who must someday consider a new military bases agreement with Mr. Marcos have been outspokenly critical of martial law.

Anti-Marcos political exiles in the United States have been very active in whipping up opposition to martial law by pointing both to the fact that more than 300,000 Filipinos now live in the United States and on historical fondness for what had once seemed a successful transplant of U.S.-style democracy to the former U.S. colony in Asia.

After 54 years of repeated assurances from Mr. Marcos that he plans to lift martial law, he seems no more emotionally capable of the act than he ever did. He is a brilliant lawyer who becomes impatient when anyone else tries to legislate. "You can see him fidgeting when he's presiding over meetings where other people are making suggestions, talking on and on," a diplomat said.

The assembly election was so carefully arranged in favor of Mr. Marcos that it was surprising how relatively free of abuse the actual voting was and how high the opposition scored—about 40 per cent in Manila—according to Mr. Marcos's vote counters.

Most importantly, unlike Mrs. Gandhi in India, Mr. Marcos was not a candidate. His position as both President and Prime Minister in the new 200-member assembly had been assured in a carefully worded national referendum in December. The leader of the opposition in Manila, political prisoner and former Sen. Benigno Aquino, was not allowed to campaign, except for one television performance that was so electrifying it was not repeated.

Opposition Ads Refused

The newspapers and television networks refused to take opposition advertisements, the anti-Marcos group had only time and money to campaign in Manila, and there Mr. Marcos profited from his power to reward neighborhood chiefs with organizing funds, and government employees with new pension benefits.

On election eve, the opposition announced a 9 p.m. "noise barrage." It allowed thousands of Manila residents the opportunity of registering their displeasure with

the harsher aspects of martial law by simply banging a pot or barking a horn. There was a considerable din, some dented automobiles, and Mr. Marcos, the political finetuner, decided to turn down the volume of dissent.

He canceled an order restraining police from making arrests during the campaign. Within hours about 50 demonstrators had been rounded up. When the opposition held a far more peaceful march last Sunday, to protest what they charged was a rigged election, the police arrested nearly 600, the first such mass arrest in months.

Mr. Marcos soon saw what a bad press the arrests were giving him abroad, and released a bit. He released most of the marchers and held a press conference for the foreign journalists he had been damping privately for what he called one-sided reporting.

Virtuoso Demonstration

It was a virtuoso demonstration of the Marcos style of government. He still kept the police on alert for further trouble, kept eight important opposition march leaders in jail and thus unable to help organize more protests, and obliged the foreign press to report his words undisturbed by opposition outcries they had been hearing earlier in the week.

The Filipinos call it "magic," a euphemism for the right mix of muscle, public relations and corruption that keeps Mr. Marcos in power.

Conversations with more than 100 voters from every strata of society these last two weeks indicate that most prefer the last five years in the high crime and inflation of the final days before martial law, although they would like to see Mr. Aquino free and more dissenting views heard. Filipinos wonder if any successor could match Mr. Marcos's skills in maintaining the system.

But most expect that anyone who follows him, even Mr. Aquino, will try in some ways to follow his lead. As a businessman said: "We're never going back to 1972."

11 Sue, Claim Attacks During Shah's U.S. Visit

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Eleven supporters of the Shah of Iran, claiming they were attacked during the monarch's visit to the White House to November, have filed a multimillion-dollar damage suit.

They contend that anti-Shah groups obtained permits for demonstrations with the sole purpose of engaging in illegal assaults, threats and harassment of members of the public. In the suit, which was filed Friday, the 11 charged that they were attacked with sticks and wooden poles that had nails and knife blades attached.

During the Shah's visit, police and competing forces of demonstrators charged one another outside the White House and police used tear gas on the demonstrators.

Defendants in the suit include nine Iranian citizens or Americans of Iranian extraction; the Iranian Students Association; the Muslim Youth Organization of Houston, Texas; the Organization of Iranian Moslem Students; the chief of the U.S. Park Police, Jerry Wells; District of Columbia Police Chief Burl Jefferson; Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, and a group of clergymen.

Five Die in N.Y. Fire

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., April 16 (AP)—At least five persons were killed in a fire here yesterday. Two persons were injured.

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**WHO to Hold Talks On Smallpox Battle**

NAIROBI, April 16 (AP)—The World Health Organization will hold a meeting here next week as part of its 10-year global campaign to wipe out smallpox.

A WHO official said here yesterday that the last recorded case of smallpox was in Merka Town, Somalia, Oct. 26. Since then no cases have been reported.

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Joe Gordon at bat in 1938 exhibition game. Catcher is Cardinals' Mickey Owens.

### Obituary

## Joe Gordon, Was Star For New York Yankees

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—Joe Gordon, 63, known as Flash Gordon to thousands of New York Yankee fans because of his spectacular fielding and equally spectacular hitting, died Friday in California.

Mr. Gordon was hospitalized last Sunday in Sacramento after a heart seizure.

From 1938 through 1946, Mr. Gordon performed almost flawlessly at second base for the Yankees, combining with Phil Rizzuto at shortstop to form one of baseball's finest keystone combinations.

He played six seasons at Yankee Stadium then joined the Army during World War II. He returned to the Yankees in 1946 after his discharge, but was traded to Cleveland for Allie Reynolds, a star pitcher, and played second base for the Indians from 1947 through 1950.

Through 1,566 major league games, Mr. Gordon had a batting average of .268 and hit 253 home runs. He made the American League All-Star team nine times and was voted that league's most valuable player in 1942 when he hit 322 and batted in 103 runs.

### Best in Decisive Games

But it was in decisive games that Mr. Gordon was at his best. He played in five World Series with the Yankees and one, in 1948, with the Indians.

Brooklyn fans remembered Mr. Gordon ruefully for his performance in the Yankees' World Series victory over the Dodgers in 1941. In the five-game series, Mr. Gordon batted .500 (7 hits in 14 times at bat), hit a double, a triple, a home run, scored two runs and batted in five runs.

In six World Series, Mr. Gordon hit .243, but his slugging average was .427.

His playing days ended with the Indians, and he turned to managing. He served three years with the Sacramento Solons of the Pacific Coast League, beginning with the



Joe Gordon

1950 season. After his unsuccessful period with the Solons, Mr. Gordon became a West Coast scout for the Detroit Tigers.

In 1958, he was named manager of the Indians, but after a series of disputes with the club's general manager, Frank Lane, he went to the Detroit Tigers in 1960. In 1961, he was named manager of the Kansas City Athletics, and in 1969 he became the first manager of the expansion Kansas City Royals, a job he held for one season.

### Interest Groups Battle for Concessions

## Future of Desert Is Hot California Issue

RIVERSIDE, Calif., April 16 (NYT)—Lynell Schalk strapped a .357-magnum revolver on her hip last weekend, climbed into a jeep and, like a marshal of the old West, began enforcing the law in a desolate territory all alone with a new kind of frontier warfare.

Miss Schalk, 28, is one of the nation's first desert peace officers. The Department of the Interior is using her and 12 colleagues in 12.5 million acres of publicly owned desert in southeastern California in an effort to control a deepening power struggle over the use and the future of the area.

The desert averages 500 miles long and 200 miles wide. For more than a century, after settlers crossed it on their way West, Californians all but ignored it as useless and hostile, fit only for jackrabbits, rattlesnakes and scorpions.

But since the early part of this decade, the pressure of urbanization and a search for energy have begun to lure people there, causing a collision of interests.

### Desert Competitors

The competitors for the desert include urban dwellers who see its spaciousness as a playground for motorcycles and off-road vehicles; environmentalists who want to preserve its stark beauty; cattlemen who want land for grazing; energy industries that want it for nuclear-power plants, transmission lines, oil and coal-slurry pipelines, and mining people who want it for iron, boron and other minerals.

In a few places, such as Palm Springs, housing developments are encroaching on the desert.

"We've done a lot of surveys on people's attitude toward the desert," said Neil Pfulf, director of a congressionally mandated study on the future of the desert by the Bureau of Land Management, "and one thing is common shared by all of the groups is that the desert is so large that it provides a sense of escape."

As a result, thousands of motor homes, camper trucks, dune buggies and cars laden with motorcycles can be seen leaving the Los Angeles area each weekend for the desert.

### Strong Lobby

The owners of the recreational vehicles have formed a strong and sophisticated lobbying force to protect efforts made to place portions of the wilderness off limits to them.

Much of the conflict, Mr. Pfulf said, has arisen because, until recently, educational institutions had informally regarded the desert as a teaching laboratory.

Congress set a deadline of October, 1980, for completion of a land-use plan for the desert. Those involved in the project believe that there will now be a period of intense fighting for concessions by special-interest groups.

"It's going to be very tough,"

Mr. Pfulf said, adding that he and a staff of 50 persons working on the plan felt that they were "in the eye of the storm."

There are 12 men and one woman assigned so far to the new law-enforcement group. Peter Sylvain, a former New York State trooper who is the agency's director of law enforcement, said that more will be added later, although portions of the area would be covered by local police agencies under government contracts.

The officers, who have received training as emergency medical technicians, will have special uniforms and will use four-wheel-drive vehicles and motorcycles for their patrols. Mr. Sylvain said that many of the city dwellers who were invading the desert posed no problem. "But you get some people who get out there and decide that they can do whatever they want," he said.

"Crimes Against the Land"

"There's a tremendous amount of crimes against the land and natural resources — the killing of wild horses and burros, destruction and theft of Indian artifacts — as well as crimes against people, such as assaults and shootings," he said.

## Surgeon Discovers Clue To Crib Death Mysteries

BOSTON, April 16 (AP)—A pediatric surgeon believes that he has found a key to crib death, a mysterious malady that kills 10,000 apparently healthy infants each year in the United States.

Dr. Lucian Leape, of the Tufts New England Medical Center, says that susceptible infants may choke to death when overfeeding stomach juices touch off a reflexive closing of the vocal cords. He has figured out a surgical way to stop the stomach overflow, he says.

But he has not been able to ex-

plain vocal cord sensitivity and he says that the next step — identifying patients before they have the spells — is a long way off.

Dr. Leape says that a factor in the sudden infant death syndrome is a relatively common condition known as esophageal reflux, a failure of the valve that normally closes off the stomach juices.

Effective Treatment

"Sensitive babies have had non-fatal daytime spells in which mouth-to-mouth resuscitation has prevented the crib death," Dr. Leape said, "and if you stop the reflux, it's been 100 per cent effective in stopping the spells. From that standpoint, it's an operation that works."

Dr. Leape added that he or his colleagues have performed 50 operations in which the stomach is stitched near the lower esophagus to form a valve.

"What sensitizes the larynx we don't know," Dr. Leape said. "Maybe previous episodes of reflux have caused irritation of the vocal cords. Maybe the child has some congenital abnormality."

The reflux spells can be avoided by feeding affected babies smaller amounts of heavy food more frequently and having them sleep in an inclined position, Dr. Leape said, adding that he prefers the surgical answer.

## Spanish Politicians Debating North Africa Policies

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, April 16—Spanish politicians are engaged in a confused yet bitter debate over Spain's policies in North Africa, a novelty in a country where foreign policy seemed simple during the Franco regime.

As the newsmagazine *Cambio* 16 put it in a recent editorial: "For 40 years, Spanish diplomacy had to do no more than hide the shame of Spain and try to make the world forget the dictatorial character of the regime. Now the diplomats have to handle complexities."

In the view of critics, mostly in the leftist opposition, the government of King Juan Carlos and Premier Adolfo Suarez is failing to handle the complexities well.

The debate centers on the decolonization of the Spanish Sahara in 1975 and its delivery as the Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania. That act has brought on renewed rivalry between Morocco and Algeria in North Africa, an Algerian-based guerrilla movement in the Western Sahara, and growing support within the Organization of African Unity for a movement that is demanding independence for Spain's Canary Islands.

### Cortes Probe

Despite Premier Suarez's contention that it is pointless to fret over the issue, a committee of the Cortes (parliament) is conducting hearings on the 1975 decision to give Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania. Former Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Arellano and other former officials have been asked to testify.

The problems began in November, 1975, while Franco was dying. King Hassan of Morocco sent 350,000 unarmed peasants on a well-publicized "green march" to occupy that part of the then Spanish Sahara traditionally claimed by Morocco. Under this threat, the Spanish government quickly signed the Declaration of Madrid, which allowed the Sahara to be occupied by Mauritania and Morocco. The agreement was completed Nov. 14, six days before Franco died.

The declaration aroused controversy, first because it seemed to ignore the rights of the 80,000 or so people who live in the Sahara and, second, because it seemed to ally Spain solidly with Morocco in its North African rivalry with Algeria. Spain had promised the United Nations in 1974 that it would conduct a referendum in the Sahara to find out what kind of future government its people wanted. A month before the declaration was signed a UN mission sounded opinion in the area and concluded that the Saharans wanted independence.

### Question Left Open

But all this was ignored by the declaration, which technically left the question of sovereignty open. In signing the declaration, Spain agreed that the views of the Saharans could be expressed through the Yema, the assembly appointed by the Franco regime. With Moroccan troops present, the Yema later endorsed the division of the Sahara between Morocco and Mauritania, but most observers considered the vote a farce.

The Spanish government continues to insist that it has never recognized the sovereignty of Morocco and Mauritania over the Sahara. But the government negotiated a fishing treaty with Morocco concerning the offshore waters of the Sahara and, over angry opposition, pushed it through the Cortes in February. During the debate the government argued that Spain recognized Morocco's "jurisdiction" over Saharan waters but not its "sovereignty."

Many authorities said the government has sided with Morocco because Spain has two enclaves, Ceuta and Melilla, within Morocco. Spain contends that these territories, which have a population of 140,000, are as Spanish as Castile. But Morocco claims them as its own. In exchange for Spanish support on the Saharan issue, however, King Hassan evidently has agreed to let the Ceuta and Melilla matter lie dormant, at least for now.

In lining up so openly with Morocco, Spain ignored Algeria's possibilities for revenge. Algeria would not accept an agreement that strengthened its traditional rival by giving it control over the enormous phosphate deposits of the Western Sahara. Moreover, Algeria believed that an independent but Algerian-influenced Sahara might have allowed Algeria full use of an Atlantic Ocean port for the export of Algerian iron.

The Algerians have given the Polisario Liberation Front, an organization of Saharan guerrillas, a base from which to attack Morocco.

## Stations Seized In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, April 16 (AP)—Armed guerrillas seized two radio stations yesterday and forced announcers to broadcast statements denouncing alleged persecution of peasants, then fired, according to police. No injuries were reported.

Peasant groups and their sympathizers have staged a series of protests against the military-backed government of President Carlos Humberto Romero, demanding better living conditions for farm workers.

The guerrillas identified themselves as members of the Popular Liberation Forces — a leftist band that took responsibility for kidnapping and killing of Foreign Minister Mauricio Borgeonovo last year.

can and Mauritanian troops throughout the Western Sahara. The front is an embarrassment to the Spanish government because it keeps alive the issue of Spain's failure to take into account the wishes of the Saharans when signing the Declaration of Madrid. On top of this, the Spanish Socialist Workers party maintain relations with the Polisario Liberation Front and have vowed to recognize it should the left come to power in Spain.

Even more important for Spain,

the Algerians have allowed the Canary Islands independence movement of Antonio Cubillo to be based in Algeria. This movement, known in Spanish as MPAIAC (Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago), planted the bomb in the airport at Las Palmas a year ago that caused the diversion of two 747s to Tenerife, where they subsequently collided in history's worst aviation disaster.

Mr. Cubillo is an eccentric Canary Islander who argues that the

people of the Canary Islands are Guanche tribesmen and are thus African, not European. But the Guanches were wiped out by the Spanish conquerors centuries ago, and the people there are not much different, if at all, from the people of mainland Spain.

Nevertheless, the people of the Canary Islands feel neglected and damaged. Their grievances include the decolonization of the Sahara and the fishing treaty with Morocco. The Saharan waters were the Canary fishermen's traditional

grounds for sardine, octopus and squid, and the new treaty will allow them to fish freely in these waters for only another five years. Afterward, Spanish fishermen will have to pay license fees to fish there. The Spanish government said that some kind of fishing agreement would have had to be signed even if the Sahara were independent now, but the Canary Islanders still feel that Madrid bargained away their fishing without consulting them.

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### In Effort to Reach Treaty on Ocean Resources

## U.S. Envoy Says UN Conference on Sea Likely to Fail

By William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP)—The decade-old United Nations Law of the Seas Conference has been trying to reach agreement on a treaty based on the principle that all resources under the sea are the common heritage of mankind.

At stake is the sharing of trillions of dollars worth of minerals on the ocean floor, mostly in the Pacific between Hawaii and Mexico.

### Mired in Disputes

The negotiations have mired in disputes over an international authority that would control exploita-

tion of the rich deposits of nickel, cobalt, manganese and copper and manage the distribution of profits.

Generally, the Third World has favored the creation of an operating body, called the Enterprise, that would harvest the minerals for all nations. The United States and other industrialized nations favor a dual system under which the Enterprise and private mining firms would operate simultaneously.

But the conference has not even reached those issues. For two weeks, delegates fought bitterly over the election of a president, Shirley Amerasinghe of Sri Lanka. Then they began fighting over procedures and the wording of the agenda, promoting Mr. Amerasinghe to complain, "We will look ridiculous if we go on like this."

Mr. Richardson said that the conference conceivably could adjourn at the end of the seven weeks and resume next year, providing it was close to agreement.

### Last Chance

However, many observers believe that the present session is a last chance to set seabed-mining guidelines. Several mining firms already have begun experimental seabed mining, and a few are ready to begin full-scale operations, having invested up to \$50 million each in research and development.

One of the most difficult issues that the conference faces is the right of access of landlocked and "geographically disadvantaged" nations to predetermined economic zones in the oceans.

Meanwhile, the U.S. House of Representatives is considering a bill that would authorize and encourage U.S. mining companies to begin unilaterally seabed-mining operations. Conference sources said that some delegates have

warned that, if the bill is passed during the Geneva session, it would destroy the chances for a treaty. But it is unlikely that the Senate would act before then.

## Two Suspects In Letelier Case Held in Miami

WASHINGTON, April 16 (WP)—Two anti-Castro Cuban spies thought by U.S. investigators to be involved in the alleged conspiracy to murder former Chilean Ambassador Orlando Letelier have been arrested in Miami and held on charges unrelated to the 1976 bombing of Mr. Letelier's car.

One of the two men, Guillermo Novo, had been a fugitive for nearly a year, since U.S. investigators probing the Washington assassination of Mr. Letelier began to investigate Novo's foreign travel and found that he had gone to Chile and Venezuela without informing his probation officer.

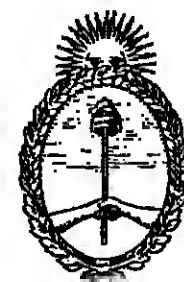
The other, Alvin Ross, last spring was subpoenaed before the grand jury that was probing Mr. Letelier's death and was granted immunity from prosecution in return for his cooperation with law enforcement authorities. But he refused to talk and was never presented to the panel as a witness.

According to an announcement by the Miami bureau of the FBI, the two men were arrested separately on Friday and there was no indication that either had been aware of the other's presence in the city.

All of these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

### New Issue

17th April 1978



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**Euromarket****Medium-Term Paper in Demand  
Despite Low Return to Investors**

By William Ellington

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Beatrice Foods has scheduled a \$100-million, five-year note carrying an indicated annual coupon of 7.75 percent. The offering represents the first time in several years that the Euromarket has been able to lure away from the U.S. bond market an American industrial company (excluding oil companies and banks) whose debt carries the highest triple-A rating.

Not surprisingly, the terms of the Beatrice issue are rather tight in comparison with some of the recent prime dollar issues. For instance, Australia recently paid 8 percent for a \$350-million, four-year issue at par. And Canada paid the Eurobond yield equivalent of about 8.11 percent for a \$200-million, five-year note issue in New York.

Yet, Euromarket investors, particularly institutions, are showing a keen preference for medium-term notes, bankers say. Hence, some banks are expecting the Beatrice offering to sell well despite its low coupon. The notes, to be sold at par, are fully underwritten by the management group and will be re-offered at a selling concession of 1.25 percent.

"Even if credit conditions become tight, medium-term notes will have a high degree of marketability and its liquidity rather than yield that investors are after these days," one banker observed.

To some observers, a rush of banks to the international bond market this week represented a good indication that banks were expecting credit conditions to tighten and were accordingly raising money while it is cheap.

Deutsche Bank, which has topped the list of lead Eurobond managers in recent years, has decided that the timing is right for its Luxembourg subsidiary to tap the market with a 200-million Deutsche mark, five-year note. The notes of Cie. Luxembourgeoise de la Deutsche Bank are expected to be priced at par bearing 4.375 percent annually. This indicated yield matches the record low yield for Euromarket note issues established with an offering last week of 250-million DM, five-year Norwegian government notes at par bearing 4.375 percent.

Also in the market is a 100-million DM, 10-year issue of Post-och Kreditbanken. The Swedish bank is expected to offer its bonds at par bearing 5.75 percent.

At the same time, Algemeene Bank Nederland raised 75 million guilders with a five-year note issue at 99.5 bearing 6.25 percent to yield 6.37 percent. And in Luxembourg, Banque Generale du Luxembourg announced plans to float a 400-million franc, 10-year bond issue at par bearing 7.5 percent.

Also under offer is a \$25-million, five-year floating rate note of United Overseas Bank. The Singapore bank is expected to pay interest twice a year at 0.25 points above six-month Eurodollar offered rates, which are now hovering around 7.81 percent. The minimum interest rate, which certainly will not be operative for the time being, is 6 percent.

Credit Commercial de France plans to float a \$35-million, seven-year floating rate note bear interest at a quarter-point over the six-month Libor, with a minimum of 5.75 percent.

**U.S. Commodities**

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—A flurry of rumored and confirmed Chinese purchases of U.S. grain offset most of the pressure exerted on those futures last week by the defeat of emergency U.S. farm legislation.

And although wheat and corn prices showed slight losses for the period, soybean futures at the Chicago Board of Trade surged about 38 cents in contracts for delivery before this year's harvest.

Anticipation that China could emerge as a major market for U.S. agricultural products, combined with an overall improvement in export demand, also tempered bearish implications of a government survey of farmers' planting intentions.

In the survey, farmers said they would increase their soybean plantings by 8 percent this year, while cutting corn acreage by only 3 percent. The figures were considered less reliable than usual, however, because they failed to reflect the potential impact of revisions in federal farm policy.

Throughout last week, soybean oil contracts were supported by speculation that China might buy sizable quantities of that product. Export firms were large buyers in soybean oil futures, contributing to gains of 2 cents a pound in futures prices.

Friday, rumors that China was also in the market for U.S. soybeans increased those contracts 30 cents, the daily limit, before profit taking whittled the advance by a few pennies at the close.

Heavy demand in the wheat pit at the beginning and end of the period was pegged to speculation about Chinese buying and reports of frost damage to winter wheat crops in the Soviet Union.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture confirmed last Monday that China had purchased 22 million bushels of wheat. It was the first American grain sold to that country since 1974.

In all, wheat futures netted losses of 1 to 4 cents a bushel to finish at \$3.22 1/2 in the May delivery. Corn contracts slipped by an average of 3 cents to \$2.63 1/2 in the nearest month.

Meanwhile, gold and silver futures traded on New York's Comex edged a shade lower last week. Even though most traders tracked a "jebwoning" label on President Carter's anti-inflation stance, an analyst noted "a slight uptick in the number of people interested in buying precious metals as an inflation hedge."

Gold futures were off about a dollar for the week, finishing at \$176.80 an ounce in the April contract. Silver deliveries slipped about 2 1/2 cents, closing at \$5.19 1/4 an ounce.

For some time, bank economists and others have been forecasting a rise in dollar interest rates. Now, some experts are asserting that short-term interest rates for European currencies could move up as well in a few months. The argument here is that European rates have been held artificially low while the dollar has been under

pressure in the foreign exchange market.

However, since the yield gap between the dollar and most European currencies now seems to be large enough to impart some stability to the dollar, European rates could start to move up along with dollar rates, it is contended.

The announcement last week of (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

**The U.S. Economic Scene****Few Gains Are Foreseen in War on Inflation**

By Thomas E. Mullancy

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—Nothing particularly startling emerged from last week's eagerly awaited presidential message on the administration's plans for fighting inflation. Consequently, no dramatic reaction appeared in the financial markets. President Carter's talk induced some polite comments and some yawns. There were some rueful remarks that it was merely a replay of President Ford's 1974 pep talk on the same subject — but without the WIN ("Whip Inflation Now") buttons.

What did arouse the stock market to strong gains in explosive trading late in the week was a rash of encouraging economic news. There were solid auto and retail sales gains in the latest periods, a big comeback in American industrial production during March, hopeful headlines in the dollar and money-supply growth recently, and the tough stand against inflation repeatedly enunciated by the new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Nevertheless, the general conclusion last week was that the nation will have to face, for a while at least, the prospect of further advances for inflation — or, at best, no rollback of the latest levels — and continued difficulties with high-cost oil imports, the foreign-trade deficit and the erosion of the dollar without any new artillery from Washington to battle the problems.

The absence of any firm, new initiatives was hardly surprising, in view of the administration's general approach toward inflation strategy. It has renounced mandatory wage and price controls as ill-advised and counterproductive. And the President's economic advisers have

evinced a strong distaste for severe restrictive fiscal and monetary policies to check inflation for fear such measures might end the current expansion of the economy and increase unemployment.

**Unequivocal Words**

In answer to a question after his inflation talk last Tuesday, President Carter was unequivocal in dismissing the possibility of man-

datory controls at this time. "The only instance in which I think wage and price controls might be applied," he said, "would be a case of national emergency, like an all-out war or some tragedy of that kind, where normal economic processes would not be at work." It was that pronouncement that most pleased businessmen and others in the private sector, though some remain skeptical that the administra-

tion will hold to that resolve if inflation worsens somewhere down the line.

President Carter's anti-inflation message may have been impressive in its sincerity, some commentators said, but it fell short in practical realities. Voluntarism simply won't work in the present atmosphere, and you cannot control the nation's big economic problems through appeals in the absence of a compelling national emergency or some imaginative actions, it was widely said.

The inflation problem is quite serious, but the perception of its gravity has not been shared at all levels of society — certainly not in the halls of Congress, which had blithely been enacting a number of measures that have exacerbated the situation. Perhaps the legislators are finally getting the message, however. Two days after the President threatened to veto any legislation that seemed to increase inflationary pressures, the House voted down the costly farm-relief bill that was passed by the Senate.

What President Carter proposed was reminiscent of the array of bland measures that his predecessor offered three and a half years ago, with one notable exception: President Ford had ill-advisedly suggested a 5-per-cent tax surcharge on both personal and corporate incomes to counteract the inflationary thrust — at the very time that the real danger was recession, not further inflation. He subsequently executed the famous 179-degree turn away from his higher-tax course, and he vetoed a number of spending bills in the interest of stifling inflation.

Last week, President Carter, in addition to his appeal to labor and (Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

**New York Stock Market**

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—The stock market erupted in a rousing rally Friday in the heaviest trading in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. The Dow Jones industrial average soared 19.92 points to finish the week with a gain of 25.55 points to 795.13. The surge was the largest daily advance for the Dow in over a year and a half.

The rally fed on favorable economic developments and reports that President Carter was planning to reduce or postpone his proposal to cut taxes. Cash-laden institutions left the sidelines, eager to buy the long-dormant blue chips and glamour stocks, which were the best performers.

Volume on Friday climbed to \$2.28 billion shares, easily surpassing the previous daily record of 44.51 million set on Feb. 20, 1976. Turnover for the week climbed to 160.11 million shares from 120.16 million shares in the previous week.

The market started to improve on Thursday on the news of a sharp upswing in new-car sales and from generally improved first-quarter corporate earnings. Sales of domestic cars climbed 26.8 per cent in the first selling days of April, compared with the corresponding period last year.

A combination of factors accounted for Friday's market explosion. In the first hour of trading the key index was up 12.52 points on a turnover of 14.97 million shares, the largest first-hour volume in history.

Helping to spur buying Friday was the news that the nation's money supply rose only \$400 million in the first week of April, or far less than expected. An overly rapid growth in money supply is viewed as a major stimulant to inflation.

Other plus factors were a White House report that President Carter might reduce or delay his \$25-billion tax cut, and the government announcement before the market opened Friday that the nation's March industrial production rose 1.4 per cent, against a revised rise of three-tenths of 1 per cent in February.

Earlier in the week, investors showed disappointment with President Carter's anti-inflation message. The Dow fell 3.47 points after the President's talk on Tuesday.

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks advance the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid price. All securities are supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (not all securities are listed in this column). Securities are listed in alphabetical order by company name. Securities are listed in alphabetical order by company name. Securities are listed in alphabetical order by company name.

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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4
Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Amcor	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	+ 1/4

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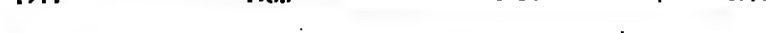


Sales in 1982					Sales in 1983					Sales in 1984				
High	Low	Leaf	Ch'ce	Net	High	Low	Leaf	Ch'ce	Net	High	Low	Leaf	Ch'ce	Net
55	50	100	50	10	55	50	100	50	10	55	50	100	50	10

995	23 1/4	21 1/4	23 1/4 + 1 1/2	SvcMer, 10	1404	20	10%	20	+ 1 1/4
1349	22	20 1/4	22 + 1 3/4	Surmstr 120	1873	22	20	21 1/4 + 1 3/4	

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.



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1976. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 71: 107-114.



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Chesapeake 24	4%	9%	5%
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College Univ 25	37	17%	18
Colony Indus 44	22	14	14% + V
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CombinAm 1	208	18%	18% + V
ComGen 1	258	21%	21%
ContAmLit 1.14	2	17%	18
Cornwall Ltd 30	10	3%	3% + V
Critter Int 40	18%	18%	
Durham Ltd 1.20	29	20	
ECC Corp 72	41	26%	26% + V
Emmeline 1	2	1%	1%
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Empire Gen	240	27%	28
EmpireGenCap 1.10	107	26%	26% + V
EquitGenCo 52	250	22	23
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## Kleinwort Benson

### "Another Successful Year"

A Summary of the Statement by Mr. Robert Henderson, Chairman of the parent company

**KLEINWORT, BENSON, LONSDALE LIMITED,**

in the 1977 Report and Accounts.

Profit after tax was £7,479,000, compared with £6,542,000 in 1976. The total dividend of 4.1202p per share compares with 3.72241p last year. The overall results of the operating divisions and subsidiary companies have shown a healthy improvement.

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING**

Sterling lending has expanded satisfactorily, and elsewhere we have concentrated lending in our traditional areas of business by assisting customers with short-term finance, particularly for international trade. Medium-term lending has principally been in support of the syndication of major loans for the export of capital goods guaranteed by ECGD and for capital projects overseas. New domestic sterling acceptance business has been added.

**CORPORATE FINANCE**

The Division was consistently busy in the traditional areas of providing financial advice to corporate clients, money raising and acquisitions and mergers. The year was notable for the number of dollar issues, principally of European Depository Receipts, managed for Japanese companies, and the Eurobond Dealing Department also had a profitable year.

**INVESTMENT**

The funds under management have increased and fee income has improved markedly. The United Kingdom and overseas funds which we manage have continued to perform well.

**PROJECT FINANCE**

The team has had an active year, and previous groundwork is producing results.

**BULLION**

The year was again a satisfactory one for the bullion broking and precious metal fabricating activities of the Sharps Pisleys Group, and profitability was in line with the previous year.

**OVERSEAS SUBSIDIARIES**

Among our overseas subsidiaries, those in Jersey and Guernsey continue to flourish and Kleinwort, Benson (Geneva) S.A. produced good profits in a highly competitive banking environment. The results of Kleinwort Benson McCowan Incorporated have exceeded expectations.

**THE FUTURE**

Although our Banking Division has made a good start to the year, by its very nature merchant banking does not lend itself to predictions about prospects. Success when it comes is often the result of new opportunities taken or created. With a broadly based business, an excellent management team, and a strong underlying capital base, I am confident that we are well equipped to continue this tradition.

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#### NYSE Averages

Week ended April 14, 1978

	High	Low	Last
Indust.	85.66	83.77	85.66
Transp.	41.15	39.26	41.15
Util.	38.82	37.28	38.82
Finance	58.46	55.38	58.46
Composite	57.04	55.07	57.04

Standard & Poor's			
	High	Low	Last
400 Industri.	162.15	159.88	162.15
30 Transp.	13.34	13.01	13.34
40 Util.	33.25	32.80	33.25
40 Finance	112.11	107.78	112.11
500 Stocks	92.92	90.11	92.92

Dow Jones

30 Indust.	779.72	764.83	779.72
30 Transp.	714.65	698.37	714.65
15 Util.	102.77	100.87	102.77
65 Compd.	527.79	507.38	527.79



In Major Products

# Japan Asks Export Reduction

By Junnosuke Ofusa

TOKYO, April 16 (NYT)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry yesterday appealed to exporters to reduce shipments of automobiles, steel, television sets, ships and other major products. The appeal was issued as the ministry announced that Japan's trade surplus had reached a record of \$24.5 billion last month. Japan's exports of goods to the United States rose by 11.1 per cent, while imports from the United States dropped 24.5 per cent.

The large trade surplus could prompt action if exports of certain items become the cause of international trade issues. It urged exporters to voluntarily cut shipments of such products as motorcycles, copying machines, watches and cameras. The ministry said that it would keep a close eye on the export of other products.

In Japan's system of close cooperation between business and government, the ministry's proposals, and what the Japanese call administrative guidance, often have the impact of directives or laws.

Industries will be required to file export schedules with the ministry every quarter to prevent a sudden rise in shipments, officials said. A committee to monitor the plan was set up, headed by Deputy Minister Toshimasa Wada.

A ministry official said that the government was making a

"request" to the exporters, adding: "We're hoping that they'll think about the situation we're in and make appropriate decisions." The industries named by the ministry accounted for about 40 per cent of exports last year.

The nation's trade surplus for the 1977 fiscal year, which ended March 31, reached a record of \$13 billion, compared with \$3.3 billion the previous year. The ministry expressed hope that it could trim the nation's surplus to \$6 billion in the fiscal year that began this month.

Booming vehicle exports last year played a major role in building up the surplus. The ministry said that it would attempt to keep vehicle exports this year within the \$6.2 billion estimated to have been exported last year.

The action was the latest in a number of moves taken by Japan and its trading partners to redress the trade imbalance. In January, after six months of negotiations, the United States and Japan announced an agreement in which Japan agreed to lower its tariffs and quotas to stimulate imports. On the U.S. side, the manufacturers of color television sets won a marketing agreement to limit the number of imports of Japanese sets and the Carter administration devised a trigger-price system for the U.S. steel industry to curb steel imports deemed to be too low in price.



WALL ST. JUBILEE — A man on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange holds his ears against the din of trading on Friday, when a record 52,800,000 shares were traded. The Dow-Jones Industrial average rose by 19.92 points — the biggest gain in a year and a half — and brokers were toasting each other with champagne.

## Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)

A one-point increase in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to 7.5 per cent and a large increase in the British government's budget deficit for the 1978-79 fiscal year left the Eurosterling bond market devastated. Such issues fell between three and five points during the week. A 15-month offering at par bearing a 10.5 per cent of 12-year Whitbread bonds fell in afternoon trading to 95-95.5. Citicorp's 20-month, 15-year bonds bearing 10 percent were quoted at 91.5-92 Friday after trading at 91.5-91.63 the week before.

A London dealer in so-called samurai bonds (yen bonds floated in Tokyo by non-residents) said investment demand remained heavy. Among the offerings during the week was a 40-billion-yen, 12-year Swedish government issue at 99.50 bearing 6.5 percent to yield 6.358 percent semi-annually. In the after-market it was quoted at 99.95. Norway's 25-billion-yen, five-year notes at 99.2 bearing 5.7 percent were quoted after a bid at 101.20.

## Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 7)

European demand was reported to be heavy for a \$200-million, seven-year U.K. Treasury issue which is being offered in New York next month. Syndicate sources said the yield may be around 8.38 percent on a semi-annual basis though this indication could well be changed by the time of the offering on May 3. However, a companion \$150-million, 15-year Treasury issue, which could yield around 8.88 percent, was said to be getting only modest demand from Europe.

management to hold wage and price increases below the average of the last two years, proposed an amalgam of mostly symbolic steps to fight inflation. He promised some tougher White House jawboning with business and labor, proposed a slightly lower limit on federal pay increases, suggested selling more lumber from government lands, threatened a presidential veto of bills that exceed budget limitations and again pledged efforts to have costly federal regulations on business reduced.

The market for DM issues did not look too much different from the Eurosterling market, at least in trading for certain issues. A 200-million DM, 10-year issue of Spain bearing 6 percent plummeted from the subscription price of par to 97-7.5. Similarly, a Brazilian government-guaranteed issue of Light-Servicos de Eletricidade at par bearing 7.75 percent to 98-98.5.

However, a 100-million DM, 10-year issue of the Asian Development Bank, which is eligible for absorption by domestic insurance companies and pension funds free of withholding tax, fared comparatively better. Priced at 99.75-99.5 percent, the bonds were quoted after a bid at 99.25-99.63.

Aside from the issues of Deutsche Bank and PKBank, the remainder of scheduled Euro-mark offerings now includes a 100-million DM, 10-year issue of Ste. Nationale Elf-Aquitaine and a 150-million DM, 12-year Quebec province issue. The French oil company's issue is expected to be placed at 99 bearing 5.25 percent to yield 5.38 percent while the indicator coupon rate on the Quebec offering is 6 percent.

Some underwriting sources asserted that in view of the current weakness of the Euro-mark sector, the yield indication for both these issues is unrealistic. However, a 40-million DM, eight-year convertible offering of Sanyo Electric of Japan bearing 4 percent was said to be "very hot."

Trade Fair Visitors Welcomed in China

HONG KONG, April 16 (AP)—Several receptions were held last night by the Chinese government for more than 6,400 foreign visitors to the 43rd Canton trade fair, Hong Kong's Communist Chinese newspaper reported today.

The report said that national delegations at the receptions included the Philippines, Burma, Tanzania, Iran and Bahrain.

## Merrill Lynch Purchases White, Weld for Cash

NEW YORK, April 16 (NYT)—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the largest U.S. securities firm, announced last Friday that it bought White, Weld & Co., a mid-sized old-line international investment banking house that had been fighting to survive, for \$30 million in cash.

As part of the transaction, Merrill Lynch acquired a minority interest in Ste. Anonyme Financiere du Credit Suisse et de White, Weld and then granted an option to Credit Suisse to purchase this interest. [Included in this holding are London-based Credit Suisse White Weld, one of the leading participants in the Eurobond market, Clarendon Bank and Valeurs White Weld of Switzerland and Banque Francaise de Depots et de Titres.]

The acquisition is one of the largest of a score of more Wall Street mergers that have taken place since the securities industry was forced almost exactly three years ago to set commission rates competitively.

In Washington, a Justice Department spokesman indicated that the anti-trust division would likely investigate the merger. So far, mergers of Wall Street firms have not brought anti-trust action.

In the announcement, which caught White, Weld employees by surprise, Merrill Lynch & Co., the parent holding company, said it acquired White, Weld Holdings Inc. and then merged that company's subsidiary White, Weld & Co. into Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. The White, Weld name will not disappear entirely but will be added to the investment banking arm of Merrill Lynch, which has been renamed Merrill Lynch-White Weld Capital Markets Group.

Merrill Lynch chairman Donald Regan said all the employees and officers of White, Weld have joined the Merrill Lynch organization, primarily in the company's brokerage and investment banking fields.

White, Weld founded in 1895, operated 26 offices in the United States and seven overseas and had roughly 500 securities salesmen. All told, it employed 2,000 people, "most of whom are expected to continue with Merrill Lynch," the announcement stated. Merrill Lynch has 370 offices around the world, including 269 brokerage offices in the United States and 60 in Canada and overseas.

White, Weld's 1976 sales were \$1.1 billion, or 1.1 percent of the total \$100 billion in securities sales in the United States last year, according to the industry's annual survey.

## Sports

### Ballesteros Leads Champions

RANCHO LA COSTA, Calif., April 16 (UPI)—Playing in the wind and rain, Severiano Ballesteros managed a 1-over-par 73 yesterday to widen his lead to four shots in the Tournament of Champions, which is open only to winners of PGA tournaments during the last 12 months.



Severiano Ballesteros driving in the Tournament of Champions.

Bidding to win his second PGA event in three weeks, Ballesteros finished the day with a 54-hole total of 207—9 under par on the 6,889-yard La Costa Country Club course. Ballesteros finished one shot short of the course record with a 65 in perfect weather Friday after a first-round 69.

McLendon, a 32-year-old golfer with only one individual tour victory to show for his professional career, said he thought he could catch Ballesteros.

### Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games		Saturday's Games	
AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Detroit	311 100 002-8 13 3	New York	200 000 100-0-2 4 1
Toronto	202 006 000-10 12 0	Montreal	000 000 201-11 1 0
Boston	000 000 000-0 10 2	Pittsburgh	200 000 100-0-2 4 1
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 10 2	Cincinnati	000 000 100-0-2 4 1
Chicago	000 000 000-0 10 2	Houston	000 000 100-0-2 4 1
Milwaukee	000 000 000-0 10 2	San Francisco	000 000 100-0-2 4 1
Seattle	000 000 000-0 10 2	Los Angeles	000 000 100-0-2 4 1
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 10 2	San Diego	000 000 100-0-2 4 1
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# South Africa Ordered Out Of Davis Cup

MONACO, April 16 (Reuters)—The International Tennis Federation today ordered South Africa to withdraw from next year's Davis Cup and Women's Federation Cup competitions and to set up a non-racial body to govern the sport.

A statement issued by the federation here said South Africa should not enter either competition until it has a black, colored or mulatto tennis player on its team.

The statement, issued after what was a controversial and often heated debate, called for a new non-racial federation to be formed in South Africa.

The three bodies governing the game were given until Feb. 1 to have formed the new organization.

**Fast-Flaking Team**

The international federation announced its decision after a committee to South Africa to investigate the effect of apartheid, or racial separation, on the sport.

The Black and Colored South African Lawn Tennis Union and the white tennis federations had merged.

**Ailing Frazier Goes Home From Hospital**

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (UPI)—Ailing Frazier, the former world champion boxer, was discharged yesterday from Presbyterian Hospital where he had been treated for hepatitis.

Doctors here said Frazier, 34, is expected to leave the hospital in a few days and return to his home in New York.

**Ramirez Crushes Smid In Final in Monte Carlo**

MONTE CARLO, April 16 — Argentine Raul Ramirez defeated the Czechoslovakian Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, in the final of a World Championship Tennis tournament here today.

It was a clear-cut victory for Ramirez, who avenged a clay-court defeat to Smid in the 1976 Italian Open. Ramirez, who was playing in his first major tournament, displayed a strong serve, which Smid lacked the experience to cope with. He lost his serve three times in the first set, twice in the second and once in the third, breaking Ramirez's service twice.

**Colts Sign Coach**

BALTIMORE, April 16 (AP)—Following several months of negotiations, the Baltimore Colts have signed a five-year contract at \$150,000 a year to coach the Baltimore Colts of the National Football League.

**Beckenbauer Definitely Out of World Cup**

FRANKFURT, April 16 (UPI)—West Germany definitely will be without the services of Franz Beckenbauer for its defense of the World Cup soccer championship in Argentina.

Following months-long suspense over whether the 32-year-old Beckenbauer should be summoned to the West German national team, the national federation this week said it will do without the man called "Der Kaiser" in this soccer-obsessed nation.

The Beckenbauer problem is no longer a problem for us," said Dr. Manfred Gerhardt, press chief of the West German Soccer Federation.

Beckenbauer, who was instrumental in the West German team's winning the World Cup four years ago, signed with the New York Cosmos last year. The Cosmos, according to federation officials, told Beckenbauer they saw themselves in no position to release Beckenbauer for the team's final lineup and for the World Cup the following month.

**itch Possibility**

CLEVELAND, April 16 (UPI)—Fitch, general manager and coach of the NBA Cleveland Cavaliers, reportedly is being considered for a similar position with the Kansas City Kings, but Fitch denied rumors.

The Cleveland Press reported that Fitch, who has three years remaining on his contract with Cleveland, is ready to step down.

**Elvin Hayes of Washington goes through and over his Atlanta defenders to put in an easy dunk shot in an NBA playoff game.**



The referee (in striped shirt) leaps for safety during the Buffalo-New York Rangers final playoff game.

## Sabres Advance Over Rangers

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 16 (UPI)—Gil Perreault, Craig Ramsay and Danny Gare scored in the second period to lift the Buffalo Sabres to a 4-1 victory over the New York Rangers last night and advance them to the Stanley Cup quarterfinals.

It took the Sabres all three games in the preliminary round to eliminate the Rangers from their first playoff competition since 1975. The Sabres will face the Philadelphia Flyers next.

Perreault, the hub of Buffalo's French Connection line, led the second-period barrage when he skated in on Rangers goalie John Davidson, faked to his left, and put in a wrist shot at the 8:04 mark.

Ramsay gave the Sabres a 2-0 advantage at 14:23 when he battered in a rebound off a shot by defenseman Jerry Korab during a Buffalo power-play. Gare, the Sabres' captain, made it 3-0 at 15:56 when he took a pass from rookie linemate Derek Smith and launched a wrist shot past the left side of Davidson.

The Rangers' only goal came on a power-play effort at 19:18 of the middle period when Pat Hickey knocked in a rebound past Buffalo goaltender Don Edwards, which spoiled Edwards' bid for his first shutout in playoff competition.

Buffalo's Rene Robert closed out the scoring midway through the final period when he took a rebound off a Rick Martin shot and fired it past Davidson.

The teams skated through a scoreless first period, with the Sabres dominating play by outshooting the Rangers 15-3. New York killed two Buffalo power-play attempts and only Davidson's consistent play in the net prevented the Sabres from scoring.

**WHA Whalers, Jets Win**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Mike Antonovich, Gordie Howe and Larry Pleau scored second-period goals Friday night to help the New England Whalers to a 6-4 victory over the Edmonton Oilers in the opener of their best-of-seven World Hockey Association playoff.

The Oilers trailed, 4-1, entering the final period, but pulled within a goal on tallies by Ron Chipperfield and Mike Zuke before Antonovich put the game away with his second goal of the night.

Veteran Dave Keon helped New England score two short-handed tallies, knocking in the first on a breakaway at 2:23 of the opening period and setting up Gordie Howe's goal in the second. Keon also assisted on Antonovich's second goal, which came with 1:51 remaining. Marty Howe had the other Whaler goal.

**At Winnipeg, Bobby Hull, Bob Gurndon and Anders Hedberg scored twice and Winnipeg goalie Joe Daley contributed an assist before being ejected in the second period Friday night as Winnipeg beat Birmingham, 5-3, in the opener of their quarter-final playoff series.**

Hedberg scored his second goal of the game on a penalty shot with 9 seconds remaining to complete Winnipeg's five-goal third period. Hedberg was awarded the uncontested breakaway against goalie John Garrett after defenseman Steve Durbano threw his stick at the puck as the right wing broke in on goal.

The Jets scored five of their goals on power plays, including one after Birmingham's Dave Hanson was assessed minor and major penalties for missing briefly with Hull. During the altercation, Hull's hairpiece came off. He wasn't penalized because he didn't retaliate against Hanson, but went to the dressing room and returned wearing a helmet.

Mike Amodeo, Lyle Moffat and Kent Ruhake had the other goals for Winnipeg. Ken Linseman, Frank Beaton and Gorman tallied for Birmingham.

**WHA Playoffs**

Best of Seven	W	L	OT	Pct.
Winnipeg (Buffalo)	1	0	0	1.000
New England (Edmonton)	1	0	0	1.000
Houston (Quebec)	0	0	0	0.000
San Diego (Pittsburgh)	0	0	0	0.000

**At Los Angeles, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 16 of his 24 points in the second half and blocked five shots in the fourth quarter to help Los Angeles knot its playoff and send the series back to Seattle for a decisive third game.**

With his team trailing, 80-75, early in the final period, Jabbar began to dominate the middle and keyed a Laker surge that put the team up by 11 with three minutes remaining. Seattle cut the deficit to two with 24 seconds left, but Laker forward Adrian Dantley's four free throws led the game.

Los Angeles, which finished the season 18th in the league in rebounding while Seattle was second best, out rebounded the Sonics, 64-38, led by Jabbar with 18.

**NBA Playoffs**

Best of Three Eastern Conference	W	L	Pct.
Washington (Atlanta)	2	0	1.000
Washington (New York)	2	0	1.000
New York (Cleveland)	2	0	1.000

**At New York, Spencer Haywood, in coach Willis Reed's "doghouse" for the latter part of the regular season, came off the bench for 27 points — including the game-winning shot with just two seconds left — to help New York beat Cleveland, 109-107, for a two-game sweep of their playoff series.**

Haywood doubled his 13.7 regular season average in the victory, after scoring 16 points in New York's 132-114 victory in Cleveland in the first game.

Trailing, 81-77, after three quarters, the Knicks rallied to take a

**Knicks 109, Cavaliers 107**

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## Astros Topple Reds, 6-1, As Bench Ruins No-Hitter

HOUSTON, April 16 (AP)—Second-year right-hander Mark Lemongello pitched seven hitless innings and finished with a three-hitter as the Houston Astros defeated the Cincinnati Reds, 6-1, here last night.

Lemongello, 1-1, who gave up six runs in five innings when he faced the Reds last Sunday, walked two and struck out four. Johnny Bench spoiled his no-hit bid with a home run into the left-field seats in the eighth inning. Cesar Geronimo had a one-out single in the seventh and Ken Griffey doubled leading off the ninth for the other hits off Lemongello.

The Astros scored two runs in the second inning on a single by Joe Ferguson and Art Howe's second home run of the season. Cincinnati starter Doug Capilla took the loss.

Houston made it 3-0 in the third when Eric Cabell tripled to the right field corner and scored on Bob Watson's sacrifice fly. Cabell's two-run single highlighted a three-run Astro burst off reliever Pedro Borbon in the seventh. Howe led off the inning with a double and took third on Roger Metzger's bloop single to center. Lemongello sacrificed Metzger to second before Terry Puhl was intentionally walked to load the bases. Cabell spoiled the strategy by lining a single to center, scoring Howe and Metzger. Cesar Cedeño followed with an RBI single to left, scoring Puhl with the final run.

**Phillies 3, Cardinals 2**

Greg Luzinski's one-out double in the top of the 10th inning scored Larry Bowa from first base and gave Philadelphia a 3-2 triumph over St. Louis. Philadelphia left-hander Stu McGraw, 1-0, was the winner in relief of right-hander Larry Christensen, who limited St. Louis to two runs on seven hits through the first eight innings.

**Expos 4, Mets 3**

Andre Dawson hit a home run with two out in the 11th inning to give Montreal a 4-3 triumph over New York. Bill Atkinson, 1-0, was credited with the victory after pitching three innings of relief. Bob Myrick, 0-1, took the loss. The Mets scored two runs in the first inning and their third in the seventh. Montreal got two runs back in the bottom of the seventh against Mets starter Craig Swan. Dave Cash reached base on an error by Tim Lincecum and moved to first on Gary Carter's double to left. After Tony Perez struck out, Larry Parrish hit a bloop double to right to make it 3-2. The Expos tied the game in the ninth when Cash led off with a triple to right and scored a groundout by Carter.

**Twins 13, Mariners 5**

Bill Robinson's grand slam, his second home run of the game, capped a nine-run fourth inning that carried Pittsburgh to a 13-10 victory over Chicago as the Pirates snapped a five-game losing streak. The Cubs had a 3-2 lead going into the fourth when Dave Parker singled, Willie Stargell walked and Rennie Stennett beat out an infield single to load the bases. Ed Ott singled for two runs and Phil Garner and Frank Taveras each singled in a run. Robinson then tagged Paul Reuschel for his third homer of the season and the fourth grand slam of his career.

**Tigers 6, Blue Jays 3**

Ron LeFlore greeted reliever Mike Willis with a home run in the sixth inning, leading Detroit to a 6-3 victory over Toronto. LeFlore, who had singled and scored the game's first run in the fifth, hit Willie's 1-1 pitch over the right field fence for his third homer of the season to break a 3-3 tie. The Tigers added two runs in the ninth on consecutive RBI doubles by Rusty Staub and Jason Thompson.

**Orioles 7, Brewers 0**

Jim Palmer, making his first start following a shoulder ailment, held Milwaukee hitless for five innings and finished with a two-hitter, pitching Baltimore to a 7-0 victory. Andy Etchebarren ended the no-hit bid with a sharp groundout through the box in the sixth. Larry Hise had the other hit off Palmer, beating out a grounder to Doug DeCinces behind the bag at third in the seventh. Sixto Lezcano walked on a 3-2 pitch with two out in the fifth. Loner Jerry Augustine, 2-1, committed two run-scoring balks one during Baltimore's five-run fifth inning when the Brewers twice misplayed base-hit bunts. Eddie Murray and Rich Dauer each contributed two-run singles.

**Yankees 3, White Sox**

Mickey Rivers hit a two-run inside-the-park homer to carry New York to a 3-2 victory over Chicago. Rivers connected in the eighth inning after Mickey Klutts, filling in for third baseman Graig Nettles, opened with a double against loser Francisco Barrios. Willie Randolph sacrificed Kalls to third and Rivers drove the ball to the fence in left-center field. He circled the bases, beating the relay to the plate with a head-first slide. The White Sox had taken the lead on Eric Soderholm's seventh-inning single and a two-out double by Wayne Nordhagen.

**Red Sox 12, Rangers 4**

Jim Rice, Butch Hobson and Bernie Carbo led a 17-hit attack as Boston defeated Texas, 12-4. Hobson and Carbo drove in four runs each while Rice collected two RBIs with his third home run of the season.

**Twins 6, Mariners 5**

Rookie Larry Wolfe singled in the winning run in the bottom of the 11th inning to give Minnesota a 6-5 victory over Seattle. The Mariners' eighth straight defeat. Wolfe, who entered the game with a .176 batting average, lined a base hit to right field off loser John Montague.

**Baltimore 6, Indians 5**

Earl Weaver, manager of the Baltimore Orioles, watched in Milwaukee last week as club lost three straight games to the Brewers, managed by Weaver's ex-pitching coach, George Bamberger.

Weaver, however, regained his prestige on Friday when the Orioles overcame a four-run deficit to defeat the Brewers, 6-5, and win their first game of the season after five losses. It was Milwaukee's first loss this year after five victories.

**Red Sox 5, Rangers**

Jim Rice's single scored Butch Hobson in the 10th inning and gave the Boston the victory over Texas. Hobson, who hit a home run in a two-run eighth inning to tie the score, singled to lead off the 10th and got to third with two outs.

**Twins 14, Mariners 5**

Craig Kusick drove in five runs with a single, double and triple to spark a 15-hit attack that helped

**Major League Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Albuquerque	5	2	.714	—
Detroit	5	2	.714	—
Seattle	4	2	.667	1
New York	4	2	.667	1
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3
Toronto	2	4	.333	3
Baltimore	2	4	.333	3
San Diego	1	5	.167	4
Kansas City	1	5	.167	4
Calgary	1	5	.167	4
Chicago	1	5	.167	4
Minnesota	1	5	.167	4
Texas	1	5	.167	4
Seattle	1	5	.167	4

**Twins 10, Detroit 8**

Baltimore 6, Indians 5  
Boston 5, Texas 4  
Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
Kansas City 4, Cleveland 1  
Oakland 2, California 1

**Twins 10, Detroit 8**

Baltimore 6, Indians 5  
Boston 5, Texas 4  
Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
Kansas City 4, Cleveland 1  
Oakland 2, California 1

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Baltimore 6, Indians 5  
Boston 5, Texas 4  
Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
Kansas City 4, Cleveland 1  
Oakland 2, California 1

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Boston 5, Texas 4  
Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
Kansas City 4, Cleveland 1  
Oakland 2, California 1

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Baltimore 6, Indians 5  
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Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
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Baltimore 6, Indians 5  
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Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
Kansas City 4, Cleveland 1  
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Kansas City 4, Cleveland 1  
Oakland 2, California 1

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Baltimore 6, Indians 5  
Boston 5, Texas 4  
Minnesota 6, Seattle 5  
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## Orioles Win First, Brewers Lose First

BALTIMORE, April 16 (UPI)—Earl Weaver, manager of the Baltimore Orioles, watched in Milwaukee last week as club lost three straight games to the Brewers, managed by Weaver's ex-pitching coach, George Bamberger.

Weaver, however, regained his prestige on Friday when the Orioles overcame a four-run deficit to defeat the Brewers, 6-5, and win their first game of the season after five losses. It was Milwaukee's first loss this year after five victories.

**Twins 14, Mariners 5**

Craig Kusick drove in five runs with a single, double and triple to spark a 15-hit attack that helped

**Major League Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Albuquerque	5	2	.714	—
Detroit	5	2	.714	—
Seattle	4	2	.667	1
New York	4	2	.667	1
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3
Toronto	2	4	.333	3
Baltimore	2	4	.333	3
San Diego	1	5	.167	4
Kansas City	1	5	.167	4
Calgary	1	5	.167	4
Chicago	1	5	.167	4
Minnesota	1	5	.167	4
Texas	1	5	.167	4
Seattle	1	5	.167	4

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